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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS EASILY PENETRATING THE GERMAN BARBED WIRE.

THE FIRST GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY IN EUROPE

OUR CIVIL WAR failed to arouse anything but contempt in the mind of von Moltke, who is said to have remarked loftily that he "took no interest in the conflict of armed mobs." If his spirit was hovering over the St. Mihiel salient a few days ago, it might have discerned an armed mob retreating pell-mell toward Metz, led by German officers in motor-cars at full speed, while entire regiments, caught in the inexorable pincers of a machine-like enveloping movement, uttered the familiar password, "*Kamerad*," and were put at honest toil. So the newspaper dispatches picture an encounter of the forces of democracy and autocracy which may be remembered in Berlin at some time in future years when a note arrives from Washington. It might be said that the American phase of the European War began on September 12 with what the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls "a smashing victory scored against one of the most formidable and vital points in the whole German defense." American soldiers had valiantly played their part at Cantigny, at Château-Thierry, on the Ourcq, and at divers points on the Western Front. But the storming of the dangerous St. Mihiel salient was the first blow struck by an American army "on its own," to use a common newspaper phrase, and it fills our press with enthusiasm and confidence, which are echoed in the newspapers of London and Paris and in the official congratulations from Allied statesmen and from the leaders of Allied armies. President Wilson exprest the sentiments of all our people when he said: "The boys have done what we expected of them and done it in a way we most admire." Henceforth, writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*, our Army will count in a new sense: "we are no longer the reserve of our Allies; we are one of the three great machines in France whose combined energy, directed by a single brain, is to bring victory." In this respect, declares the Detroit *Journal*, the importance of the American offensive can not be exaggerated, for "it is proof that we have the full equipment, a detailed knowledge of the game in hand, a training which matches our boys' exuberant confidence and joyful courage." "St. Mihiel is the first great American battle of the war, and it is a complete American victory," which, in the opinion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, will be henceforth written down upon our "patriotic calendar beside Saratoga and Gettysburg." In fact, this battle, the Buffalo *Express* reminds us, was the biggest Americans have fought since Gettysburg and Chickamauga, fifty-five years ago. The number of American troops fighting at St. Mihiel has not been announced, but the bag of prisoners—something over 15,000—about equals, according to the Buffalo editor, the total loss in killed, wounded, and missing on the Northern side in either of the two great battles of 1863. In this battle alone there is "glory enough and hope enough" to "stir every loyal American heart"; but, continues the Philadelphia *North American*, what is much more significant is that "while the enemy is still reeling from that blow" the "tireless Foch" strikes again toward Laon, and in a few days, as another paper notes, Haig is pushing toward St. Quentin, taking 8,000 prisoners in a single day, while the Servians and the French are climbing the Macedonian ridges with an astounding profit in prisoners and booty.

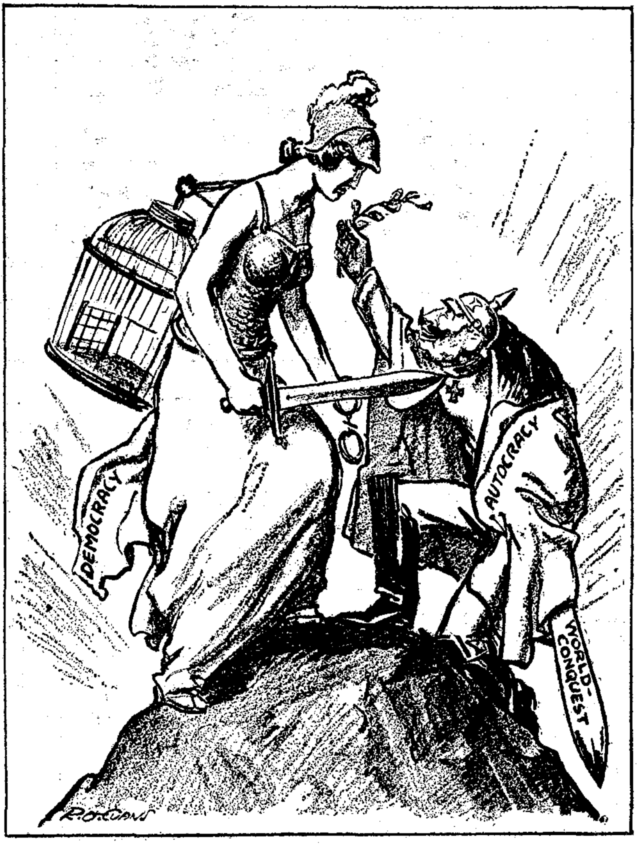
Every American must have been gratified, the Newark *News* thinks, that the first independent task assigned our troops was to move toward Germany's strongest defensive position, for "Metz is to Germany what Verdun is to France, and more." Our exultation was increased by the choice of the day for this blow. As the New York *Evening Sun* notes:

> "It was the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the St. Mihiel salient by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; how terribly depressing must it be to the German spirit to find the celebration of the anniversary taking the form of a crushing operation by a Franco-American pincers! The day was also the day of the third draft registration in the United States; how inspiriting to our manhood to find the Army for which it was being enrolled displaying such splendid courage and magnificent efficiency upon a battle-line almost entirely its own!"

The same daily finds it equally auspicious that the second day of the St. Mihiel battle, which saw the salient closed by the junction of the forces operating from two sides, should have been the fifty-eighth birthday of General Pershing. The first victory of the American Commander-in-Chief "astounds one by what art-criticism would call its classic purity," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which can recall but one parallel—Nivelle's stroke of two years ago at Douaumont, "and the problem at St. Mihiel was a much more complicated one." As *The Evening Post* reminds us,

"The American assault from the south moved with uniform precision. There was nothing of the awkward delays at isolated points which have so often added to the costliness of an offensive. Along every road from the line of departure toward the heart of the German positions the schedule held. One hundred and fifty square miles of enemy territory were snipt off at a clip. In other words, the leadership was perfect; the one factor upon which apprehension was legitimate has been eliminated."

A like tribute to Pershing's work at St. Mihiel is paid by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which adds that the job did not begin with the bombardment at one o'clock on the morning of the 12th—



SHE WAGES WAR FOR FUTURE PEACE—
HE WAGES PEACE FOR FUTURE WAR.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

"It was started when we began raising and training an army more than a year ago. Steps in the progress were the building of great harbors in France, the erection of miles of storehouses and war-plants of all descriptions more than three thousand miles from home. A part of the task was the building of a two- or four-track railroad all the way across France, with numerous highways and many narrow-gage railroads."

The appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of our expeditionary force was necessarily an experiment, comments the Springfield *Republican*. General Pershing, it notes, is supreme in every particular in France, "whether in the supply, the training, the discipline, or the active field-operations of the Army. He names the corps and divisional commanders." True, he is under Marshal Foch, "but General Pershing still controls the American just as Field-Marshal Haig controls the British forces, and he now has as much at stake as the British commander in the success of the Allied efforts against the enemy." It is now time, *The Republican* believes, to say that—

"No mistake was made in the selection of General Pershing to command our armies in France. His brilliantly executed operation in wiping out the salient of St. Mihiel and making 20,000 Germans prisoners of war within two days need not be given an exaggerated importance in the history of the war to demonstrate that Pershing has made good, so far as events have carried him. In his character there is no sign of vaingloriousness, of bluster, or of conceit; modest, yet strong in his faith in himself, he is direct and businesslike, the clear-headed man of action withal who develops with his opportunities. General Pershing at this moment commands the full confidence of his countrymen."

The battle for the St. Mihiel salient was opened at five o'clock on the morning of September 12, on a thirty-five mile front after a four hours' bombardment. The main American force struck from the south. French and Americans advanced simultaneously from the west, north of St. Mihiel, while French troops took the city of St. Mihiel at the apex of the salient. All these forces were under the direct personal command of General Pershing. The salient was practically wiped out on the first day. Nightfall of the second day saw the armies facing each other approximately on the new line marked by the arrows on the map on page 13. During the succeeding days short advances were made west of the Moselle River, tho the infantry fighting soon gave way to artillery-duels in which the guns from the Metz forts took part. Secretary Baker visited St. Mihiel and issued a statement in which he said: "the action and all of the circumstances are brilliant and justify the hope of a great nation whose armies are engaged." On the 14th General Pershing gave out an official statement of the results of the fighting, in which he said:

"The dash and vigor of our troops, and of the valiant French divisions which fought shoulder to shoulder with them, are shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the result desired within twenty-seven hours.

"Besides liberating more than 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners, we have captured a mass of material. Over 100 guns of all calibers and hundreds of machine guns and trench-mortars have been taken.

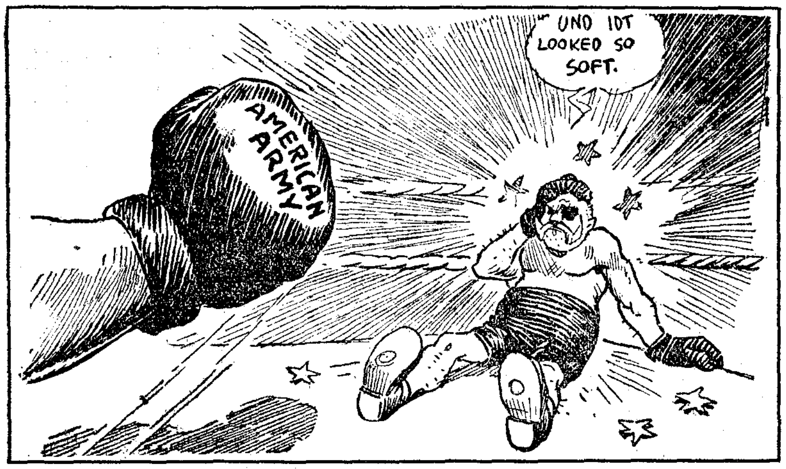
"In spite of the fact that the enemy during his retreat burned large stores, a partial examination of the battle-field shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph material, railroad material, rolling - stock, clothing, and equipment have been abandoned. Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is found in the uninjured bridges which he left behind.

"French pursuit, bombing, and reconnaissance units, and British and Italian bombing units divided with our own air-service the control of the air, and contributed materially to the success of the operation."

German press references to the battle declare that the withdrawal was voluntary, but Allied writers point out that the loss of prisoners and materials was certainly not desired by the Germans, tho the abandonment of the salient may have been welcomed as a needed shortening of their lines. Some authorities are inclined to think that the German High Command expected the attack, but had counted on a little more time, and, tho able to withdraw most of their artillery, were unable to extricate considerable bodies of infantry from between the two rapidly closing jaws of the Allied trap.

German accounts lay great stress on the vast numbers of tanks used in this drive, and correspondents with the Allied armies agree that they were extremely useful. The New York *World* thinks that the next best thing to the news of the victory itself was "the report of the excellent showing made by the American airplanes employed in the operations." It notes that accounts from the front agree that "the American airplanes with Liberty motors played a most effective part in the rapid advance of our troops through rough country."

In our exultation over the American success in St. Mihiel, we are cautioned by the military experts to remember the limitations of the offensive. Mr. Frank H. Simonds insists that it is merely a local and subordinate operation. It is, he says, "a maneuver intended to compel the German to weaken his front in Artois and Flanders, to confuse and further dis-organize his plans and consume his reserves, to keep him busy and prevent any effort on his part to regain the offensive." But it is not, he adds, an operation aimed at Metz or at the Rhine, but simply "one more of Foch's many blows." The thoughtful editor of a Michigan newspaper warns his readers not to overrate the success won by American arms. Its first importance, in his opinion, is in removing altogether the troublesome German salient at St. Mihiel; but besides nullifying the German spear-thrust toward Paris, which had resisted all attack for four years, the American victory of St. Mihiel "released the vitally important Verdun-Commercy-Toul-Nancy railroad, Hun possession of which had divided the Allied front from Verdun to the Swiss border into two sections." General Maurice agrees that next to the destruction of German man-power this is the most important result of the victory. Another British critic, Mr. Sidebotham, says in a London *Times* dispatch to the New York *Sun:* "Verdun, hitherto a blank wall against which the Germans have beat in vain, now that the railway line to Commercy is working, as it will be presently, is capable of becoming the horn of offense to the Germans." The London *Daily Mail* notes that between the Meuse and the Moselle General Pershing "is breaking into a perfect web of railways, which has been of priceless importance to General Ludendorff for maneuvering. Here, if anywhere, is the enemy's Achilles heel." If the Americans "have not yet reached this heel," continues the London editor, they have, by threatening it, "forced the Germans to concentrate for its defense." Similarly in this country the Manchester *Union,* which doubts our immediate ability to break into the Rhine valley, says:


UND IDT LOOKED SO SOFT.
AMERICAN ARMY

THE AMERICAN DRIVE.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

> "We may, however, be able to force a new concentration of reserves against us, and enable Foch to deliver another blow in the Champagne, or in Flanders, or against the Hindenburg line, which, in turn, would require another readjustment of enemy reserves. In the end, this process may be expected to develop a weak place in the line through which we can go, and begin the process of dividing and curling up the enemy defense, just as he tried to do in March when he struck at the point of contact between the British and French armies."

A fact of great importance, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican,* is that "operations from Champagne south are often feasible after the fall rains have turned the northern front into a quagmire." The reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, *The Republican* continues, brings our forces within fifteen miles of the great Briey iron basin, the loss of which would seriously cripple the war-strength of Germany. A great offensive that should master this district would, as the Baltimore *Sun* puts it, "take Germany by the throat and squeeze the fight out of her." The Washington *Post* thinks it probable that Foch's chief aim is "to restore to France the invaluable coal and iron basin of Briey." The Buffalo *Express* reminds us that another advance as good as that of September 12–13 "will take us fairly into the iron district." The New York *Herald's* military observer calls attention to the fact that more than three-quarters of the steel Germany is using in this war comes from this district, and says:

> "There have often been hints that this basin would be the last to be surrendered by the Kaiser, and that if this were yielded the war soon would end. It has even been stated by Germans that without it the Huns could not carry on the struggle more than three months."

This district, Mr. Walter Littlefield points out in the New York *Times,* overlaps into Belgium and Luxemburg and covers the Franco-German frontier for thirty-five miles, almost up to Pont-à-Mousson. Its importance is explained by the following facts presented by this writer:

> "By the Treaty of Frankfort, in 1871, Germany ran the frontier-line so as to divide the iron area into two parts. Up to the time when Germany occupied it all, it gave her annually 21,000,000 tons out of her total production of 28,000,000. It gave France 15,000,000 tons out of a total production of 22,000,000. Since the autumn of 1914, Germany has been adding this 15,000,000 tons of ore to her 28,000,000, and thus obtains 43,000,000 tons, to which are added 6,000,000 tons extracted from the Luxemburg mines, making an annual total of 49,000,000 tons, of which all but 7,000,000 come from the Bassin de Briey."

Many of our editors are imprest with the significance of the statement of Marshal Foch in a cabled message to the Knights of Columbus: "It was from Metz that Lafayette went to help your ancestors, and we shall one day see your victorious banner floating in Metz." The Richmond *Journal* is convinced that before the present season for open warfare closes "the Stars and Stripes will float over the city of Metz." Our press-writers do not minimize the strength of the fortifications which have made Metz one of the strongest fortified positions in Europe. They note what Colonel Azan, a distinguished French officer, says of the obstacles, natural and artificial, on the "long, hard road to Metz." But they also remember that Liége and Namur fell, and even Antwerp could not resist modern artillery. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

> "The strength of Metz, in the final test, will not depend upon the elaborate defenses, but upon the men Germany can spare to man them. From his present position General Pershing can begin the systematic reduction of the Metz forts. To save the town, if the Americans concentrate attacks upon it, the Germans must put a large field army in front of it. How large a force this will require is indicated by the size of the American force, which may be a million or a million and a half men. Germany might use an equal number of troops in defense of Metz, but only by weakening the other lines now so gravely threatened by the British and the French. From this it is clear that Marshal Foch is in a position to force the German High Command to decide between a thorough but costly defense of Metz, involving the giving up of much of northern France and Belgium, and an inadequate defense employing a force insufficient in the long run to withstand the American attacks."

The regular military expert of the New York *Times* interprets the blow at St. Mihiel as part of a great "move to flank the entire German Army and send it hurrying back toward the Rhine." In his opinion—

> "We are seeking to get into the valley of the Rhine—into Strassburg, Germersheim, Mayence. Toward these the American attack will eventually lead. It is a move designed to flank the difficult country of the Ardennes and of Luxemburg, to reduce Germany west of the Rhine to the same pitiable state to which she has reduced Belgium and northeastern France. It is the first step in the move for a military decision."

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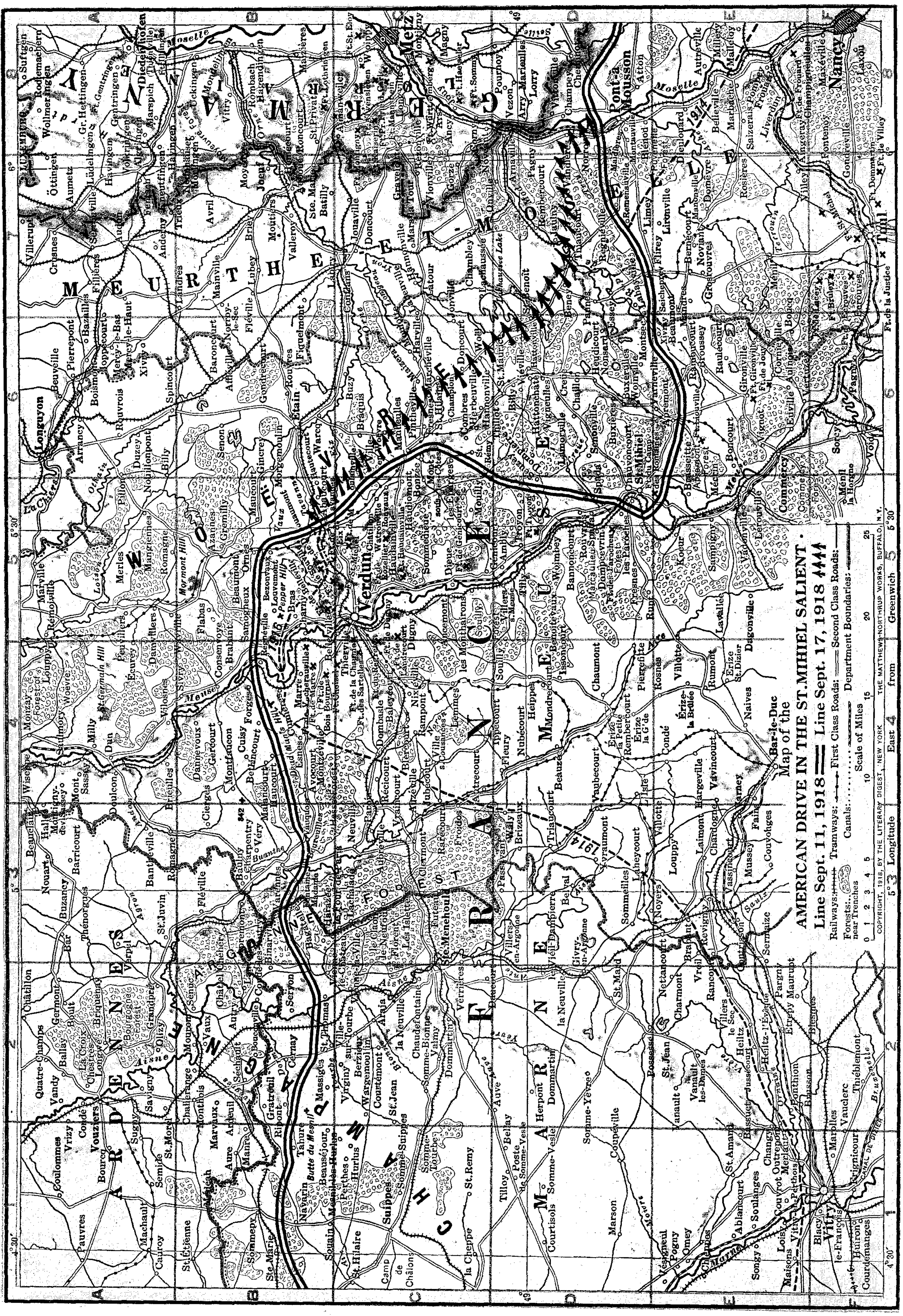
La Croix	Fr.	A 2
La Harazée	Fr.	B 3
Lahayville	Fr.	D 7
Laheycourt	Fr.	D 3
Laimont	Fr.	E 3
Lamorville	Fr.	D 6
Lançon	Fr.	B 2
Landres	Fr.	B 7
LaNeuville-aux-Bois	Fr.	D 2
La Neuville-au-Pont	Fr.	C 2
Latour	Fr.	C 7
Lavallée	Fr.	E 5
Laxou	Fr.	F 8
Le Claon	Fr.	C 3
Le Four de Paris	Fr.	C 3
Lemmes	Fr.	C 4
Le Neufour	Fr.	C 3
Lérouville	Fr.	E 5
Les Éparges	Fr.	C 6
Les Islettes	Fr.	C 3
Les Monthairons	Fr.	C 5
Les Paroches	Fr.	D 5
Le Vieil-Dampierre	Fr.	D 2
Limey	Fr.	D 7
Lironville	Fr.	E 7
L'Isle	Fr.	D 4
Liverdun	Fr.	E 8
Loison (river)	Fr.	A 5
Loisy	Fr.	E 1
Longeau (river)	Fr.	C 7
Longeville	Ger.	C 8
Longuyon	Fr.	A 6
Longwé	Fr.	A 2
Lorraine	Ger.	B 8
Lorry	Ger.	D 8
Louppy-le-Petit	Fr.	E 3
Louppy-sur-Loison	Fr.	A 4
Louvemont	Fr.	B 5
Lubey	Fr.	B 7
Lüdelingen	Ger.	A 7
Luxemburg		A 8
M		
Machault	Fr.	A 1
Mad (river)	Fr.	D 7
Magny	Ger.	C 8
Maidières	Fr.	D 8
Mainville	Fr.	B 7
Maisons	Fr.	E 1
Maizeray	Fr.	C 6
Maizières	Ger.	B 8
Malancourt	Fr.	B 4
Malleloy	Fr.	E 8
Mandres	Fr.	E 7
Mangiennes	Fr.	A 5
Manheulles	Fr.	C 6
Manonville	Fr.	E 7
Manre	Fr.	B 1
Marbache	Fr.	E 8
Marcaulieu Forest	Fr.	D 5
Marchéville	Fr.	C 6
Marieulles	Ger.	D 8
Marne (dep.)	Fr.	D 2
Marne (river)	Fr.	E 1
Marolles	Fr.	F 1
Marre	Fr.	B 4
Mars-la-Tour	Fr.	C 7
Marson	Fr.	D 1
Marspich	Ger.	A 8
Marvaux	Fr.	B 2
Marville	Fr.	A 5
Massiges	Fr.	B 2
Maucourt	Fr.	B 5
Maurupt	Fr.	E 2
Maxéville	Fr.	F 8
Mécrin	Fr.	E 5
Médéah	Fr.	B 1
Ménil	Fr.	E 7
Ménil-la-Horgne	Fr.	F 5
Mercy-le-Bas	Fr.	A 6
Mercy-le-Haut	Fr.	A 7
Merlaut	Fr.	E 1
Merles	Fr.	A 5
Mesnil-lès-Hurlus	Fr.	B 1
Metz	Ger.	C 8
Meurthe-et-Moselle (dep.)	Fr.	C 7
Meuse (dep.)	Fr.	D 5
Meuse (river)	Fr.	B 4
Millery	Fr.	E 8
Milly	Fr.	A 4
Moivre (river)	Fr.	D 1
Mondelingen	Ger.	B 8
Mondrecourt	Fr.	D 4
Mont	Fr.	A 4
Montauville	Fr.	D 8
Montfaucon	Fr.	B 4
Monthois	Fr.	B 2
Montigny	Ger.	C 8
Montigny-devant-Sassey	Fr.	A 4
Montsec	Fr.	D 6
Mont-sous-les-Côtes	Fr.	C 5
Montzéville	Fr.	B 4
Morgemoulin	Fr.	B 6
Morlingen	Ger.	B 8
Mormont Hill (mt.)	Fr.	B 5
Moselle (river)	Fr.	E 8
Mouilly	Fr.	C 5
Moulotte	Fr.	C 6
Mouron	Fr.	B 2
Moutiers	Fr.	B 7
Mouzay	Fr.	A 4
Moyeuvre	Ger.	B 8
Moyeuvre Forest	Ger.	B 8
Mussey	Fr.	E 3
N		
Naives	Fr.	E 4
Nancy	Fr.	F 8
Navarin	Fr.	B 1
Nettancourt	Fr.	E 3
Neunhäuser	Ger.	B 8
Neuvilly	Fr.	C 3
Nixéville	Fr.	C 4
Nonsard	Fr.	D 6
Noron (river)	Fr.	C 4
Norroy	Fr.	D 8
Norroy-le-Sec	Fr.	B 7
Nouart	Fr.	A 3
Nouillonpont	Fr.	A 6
Novéant	Ger.	C 8
Noviant	Fr.	E 7
Noyers	Fr.	E 3
Nubécourt	Fr.	D 4
O		
Olizy	Fr.	A 2
Omey	Fr.	E 1
Onville	Fr.	C 7
Ornaine (river)	Fr.	E 2
Orne (river)	Ger.	B 8
Orne (river)	Fr.	C 6
Ornes	Fr.	B 5
Othain (river)	Fr.	A 5
Öttingen	Ger.	A 7
Outrepont	Fr.	E 1
P		
Pagny-sur-Meuse	Fr.	F 6
Pagny-sur-Moselle	Fr.	D 8
Pannes	Fr.	D 7
Pargny	Fr.	E 2
Parois	Fr.	C 4
Passavant	Fr.	D 3
Pauvres	Fr.	A 1
Peuvillers	Fr.	A 5
Pierrefitte	Fr.	D 4
Pierrepont	Fr.	A 6
Perthes	Fr.	C 1
Pillon	Fr.	A 5
Pintheville	Fr.	C 6
Pogny	Fr.	E 1
Pompey	Fr.	E 8
Pont-à-Mousson	Fr.	D 8
Ponthion	Fr.	E 2
Possesse	Fr.	D 2
Poste de Somme-Vesle	Fr.	D 1
Pournoy	Ger.	D 8
Puvenelle Forest	Fr.	E 7
Q		
Quatre-Champs	Fr.	A 2
R		
Rambucourt	Fr.	E 6
Rampont	Fr.	C 4
Rancourt	Fr.	E 3
Rarécourt	Fr.	C 3
Raulecourt	Fr.	E 6
Récicourt	Fr.	C 4
Regnéville	Fr.	B 4
Regniéville	Fr.	D 7
Rembercourt-aux-Pots	Fr.	D 4
Rembercourt-sur-Mad	Fr.	D 7
Remenauville	Fr.	D 7
Rémoiville	Fr.	A 5
Revigny	Fr.	E 3
Rezonville	Ger.	C 7
Ripont	Fr.	B 2
Rodemachern	Ger.	A 8
Romagne-sous-les-Côtes	Fr.	A 5
Romagne-sous-Montfaucon	Fr.	A 3
Rombach	Ger.	B 8
Roncourt	Ger.	B 8
Ronvaux	Fr.	C 5
Rosières	Fr.	E 7
Rosnes	Fr.	E 4
Rouvres	Fr.	B 6
Rouvrois-sur-Meuse	Fr.	D 5
Rouvrois-sur-Othain	Fr.	A 6
Rumont	Fr.	E 4
Rupt	Fr.	D 5
Rupt de Mad (river)	Fr.	D 7
S		
Saint Amand-sur-Fion	Fr.	E 1
Saint Benoît	Fr.	D 7
Saint Étienne	Fr.	B 1
Saint Germain Hill (mt.)	Fr.	A 4
Saint Hilaire	Fr.	C 1
Saint Hilaire	Fr.	C 6
Saint Jean-devant-Possesse	Fr.	E 2
Saint Jean-sur-Tourbe	Fr.	C 2
Saint Juvin	Fr.	A 3
Saint Mard	Fr.	D 2
Saint Maurice	Fr.	D 6
Saint Mihiel	Fr.	D 5
Saint Morel	Fr.	A 2
Saint Privat	Ger.	B 8
Saint Remy	Fr.	C 6
Saint Remy-sur-Bussy	Fr.	C 1
Saint Thomas	Fr.	B 2
Sainte Marie	Ger.	B 7
Sainte Marie	Fr.	B 1
Sainte Menehould	Fr.	C 3
Saizerais	Fr.	E 8
Samogneux	Fr.	B 5
Sampigny	Fr.	E 5
Sassey	Fr.	A 4
Saulmory	Fr.	A 4
Saulx (river)	Fr.	E 3
Savigny	Fr.	A 2
Séchault	Fr.	B 2
Seicheprey	Fr.	E 6
Seille (river)	Ger.	D 8
Semide	Fr.	A 1
Senon	Fr.	B 6
Senonville	Fr.	D 6
Senuc	Fr.	B 2
Sermaize	Fr.	E 3
Serrouville	Fr.	A 7
Servon	Fr.	B 2
Seuzey	Fr.	D 6
Sivry	Fr.	B 4
Somme-Bionne	Fr.	C 2
Sommedieue	Fr.	C 5
Sommeilles	Fr.	D 3
Sommepy	Fr.	B 1
Somme-Suippes	Fr.	C 1
Somme-Tourbe	Fr.	C 1
Somme-Vesle	Fr.	D 1
Somme-Yèvre	Fr.	D 2
Songy	Fr.	E 1
Sorcy	Fr.	F 6
Souain	Fr.	B 1
Souilly	Fr.	D 4
Souilly Forest	Fr.	C 5
Soulanges	Fr.	E 1
Spada	Fr.	D 5
Spincourt	Fr.	A 6
Süftgen	Ger.	A 8
Sugny	Fr.	A 1
Suippes	Fr.	C 1
T		
Tahure	Fr.	B 1
Tavanne (river)	Fr.	B 5
Terrouin (river)	Fr.	E 7
Thénorgues	Fr.	A 3
Thiaucourt	Fr.	D 7
Thiéblemont	Fr.	F 2
Thierville	Fr.	C 5
Thillot	Fr.	D 6
Thionville	Ger.	A 8
Tilloy	Fr.	D 1
Tilly	Fr.	D 5
Toul	Fr.	F 7
Tourbe (river)	Fr.	B 2
Trey (river)	Fr.	D 7
Triaucourt	Fr.	D 3
Trieux	Fr.	A 7
Troyon	Fr.	D 5
U		
Ückingen	Ger.	B 8
V		
Vadonville	Fr.	E 5
Valleroy	Fr.	B 7
Valmy	Fr.	C 2
Vanault-le-Châtel	Fr.	E 2
Vanault-lès-Dames	Fr.	E 2
Vandières	Fr.	D 8
Vandy	Fr.	A 2
Varennes	Fr.	B 3
Varneville	Fr.	E 6
Varney	Fr.	E 3
Vassincourt	Fr.	E 3
Vaubecourt	Fr.	D 4
Vauclerc	Fr.	F 1
Vauquois	Fr.	B 3
Vaux	Fr.	B 2
Vaux (river)	Fr.	B 5
Vavincourt	Fr.	E 4
Verdun	Fr.	C 5
Verpel	Fr.	A 3
Verrières	Fr.	C 2
Vertuzey	Fr.	E 6
Véry	Fr.	B 3
Vésigneul	Fr.	E 1
Vezon	Ger.	D 8
Vienne-le-Château	Fr.	B 2
Vienne-la-Ville	Fr.	C 2
Vière (river)	Fr.	E 2
Viéville	Fr.	D 6
Vigneulles	Fr.	D 6
Vignot	Fr.	E 6
Ville-en-Woëvre	Fr.	C 6
Villers-en-Argonne	Fr.	D 3
Villers-le-Sec	Fr.	E 2
Villers-sur-Meuse	Fr.	D 5
Villerupt	Fr.	A 7
Ville-sur-Cousances	Fr.	C 4
Ville-sur-Tourbe	Fr.	C 2
Villey	Fr.	E 7
Villotte	Fr.	E 3
Villotte-devant-St. Mihiel	Fr.	E 4
Vilosnes	Fr.	A 4
Vionville	Ger.	C 7
Virginy	Fr.	C 2
Vitry	Ger.	B 8
Vitry-en-Perthois	Fr.	E 1
Vitry-le-François	Fr.	F 1
Vittonville	Fr.	D 8
Void	Fr.	F 6
Volkringen	Ger.	A 8
Vouziers	Fr.	A 2
Vraincourt	Fr.	C 3
Vrizy	Fr.	A 1
Vroil	Fr.	E 3
W		
Waly	Fr.	D 3
Warcq	Fr.	B 6
Wargemoulin	Fr.	C 2
Watronville	Fr.	C 5
Wavrille	Fr.	A 5
Wiseppe	Fr.	A 4
Woël	Fr.	C 6
Woëvre (dist.)	Fr.	B 5
Woëvre, Forest of	Fr.	A 4
Woimbey	Fr.	D 5
Woinville	Fr.	D 6
Woippy	Ger.	C 8
Wollmeringen	Ger.	A 8
X		
Xivray	Fr.	E 6
Xivry	Fr.	A 6
Y		
Yèvre (river)	Fr.	D 2
Yron (river)	Fr.	C 7
Yvraumont	Fr.	D 3



Map of the
AMERICAN DRIVE IN THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

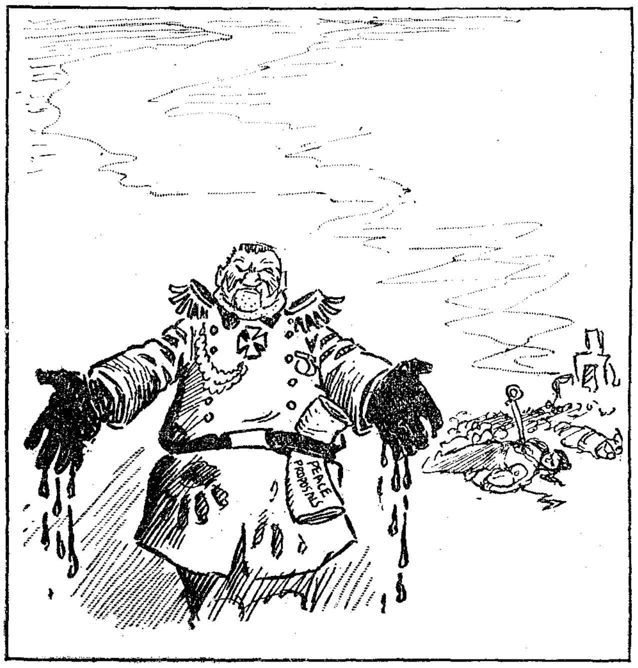
Line Sept. 11, 1918 Line Sept. 17, 1918

Railways:
Tramways:
First Class Roads:
Second Class Roads:
Forests: near Trenches
Canals:
Department Boundaries:
Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25
COPYRIGHT, 1918, BY THE LITERARY DIGEST, NEW YORK
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.
Longitude East from Greenwich
4°30' 5° 5°30' 6°
2 3 4 5 6 7 8
A B C D E F
49
MEURTHE ET MOSELLE
LORRAINE
MEUSE
ARDENNES
MARNE
FRANCE
Metz
Pont-à-Mousson
Nancy
Toul
Commercy
St. Mihiel
Verdun
Bar-le-Duc
Vitry
Longuyon
Etain
Conflans
Thiaucourt
Ste. Menehould
Vouziers
Suippes
Camp de Châlons
Moselle
Meuse
Aisne
Marne
Orne
Mormont Hill
Pepper Hill
Dead Man's Hill
Butte du Mesnil
Hattonchâtel
Montsec
Vigneulles
Apremont
Lachaussée Lake
1914

Index Lines are 10 miles apart

AUSTRIA'S DIPLOMATIC WATERLOO

THE THUNDEROUS REFUSAL that greeted Austria's timid suggestion of a "confidential and unbinding" peace conference, instantly voiced by the statesmen and press of every Allied land, was so final and overwhelming that even the German press disowned any part in the move when they saw what a colossal failure it was. Instead of sowing discord among the Allies, nothing since the war began has seemed to evoke from them all such a united call for war to complete victory. In fact, if Austria baited her peace trap for the defeatists and pacifists of the Allied nations, by this time she must be wondering whether any such animals still exist. For when President Wilson instantly and curtly rejected the Austro-Hungarian proposal that representatives of all the belligerents should meet in a neutral country for a "confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace," his course seems to have won virtually unanimous approval except in the camp of our enemies. In the United States, we gather from the news and editorial columns throughout the country, his position has the support of a united press, a united Congress, and a united people. In regard to the unanimity of the press, our own observation is confirmed by the New York *World*, which polled the papers of the chief cities of the nation and reported that "from nowhere outside of New York City came any editorial expression at all favorable to the Austrian plan." "Unconditional surrender" on the part of the Central Powers, says *The World*, is generally demanded as an essential prelude to any peace discussion. With the single exception of one much-discust editorial in the New York *Times*, remarks the New York *Sun*, "so far as we have observed every important journal in America, without regard to party nomenclature, upholds and applauds the President's unhesitating refusal to supersede Gen. John Joseph Pershing as the authorized and official negotiator of an American peace." And *The Sun* goes on to say:



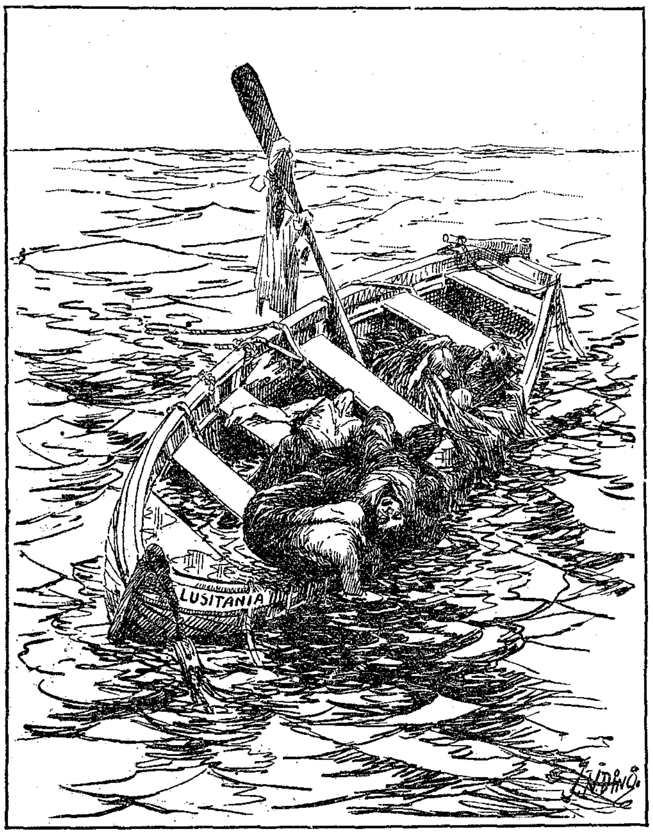
"KAMERAD!"

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

> "So far as we know, every important member of Congress, without distinction as to party, is now with the President in his choice of the manner in which peace is to be won. The approval is universal, as Senator Lodge declared in his notable speech."

Even members of the "little group of wilful men" in Congress who tried to keep America out of the war "joined in the general spurning of the Austrian proposal," says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Nor was Representative Meyer London, of New York, the only Socialist in Congress, an exception. "I would not deal with Germany at all until Germany announces her readiness to evacuate every piece of territory she has taken during the war, and to tear up the infamous Brest-Litovsk treaty," said Mr. London. "The time to begin talking peace will come when the American Army is within the precincts of Berlin," said Representative Flood, Democrat, of Virginia; while Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Congressional Campaign Committee, agrees that "the only peace that can come now is a peace that will be dictated by American arms, fighting to a conclusive end, on German soil." Speaking for his party in the Senate, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican floor leader, denounced Austria's peace overtures as "stupid" and declared that "all America wanted them rejected, as the President has done." The time to talk peace, he said, is when Prussia's militarism is crusht, "and then it will be a peace dictated by the Allies." Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, said that the Massachusetts Senator accurately voiced the sentiment of the Democrats of the Senate also.

The proposal to discuss peace terms with the Central Powers, remarks Col. Theodore Roosevelt, "is a good deal like proposing a conference between a judge and a criminal to decide the severity of the sentence to be passed by the judge on the criminal." There must be no peace, he declares, except "the peace of overwhelming victory." "No peace parleys, formal or informal, preliminary or final, can be wisely entered into by the United States and its allies at this time unless and until the Central Powers give some evidence of their good faith by vacating Belgium, northern France, and Russia. This should be the irreducible minimum," says James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. And the New York *Times* quotes Samuel Untermyer as saying:



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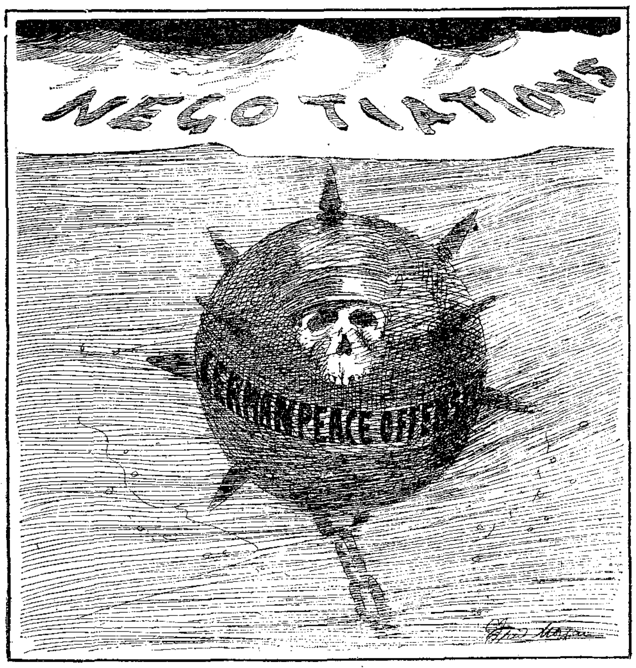
PEACE WITH GERMANY! WE HAVE HAD "PEACE" WITH GERMANY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"I can conceive of nothing more disastrous to the future peace of the world than an inconclusive peace as the outcome of this nightmare of universal slaughter and destruction. That a satisfactory negotiated peace, in which the unselfish ideals for which this country reluctantly entered the war can be realized, is to me unthinkable at this time. To enter upon negotiations now, however informally or unofficially, would inevitably involve the slowing up of effort and the dampening of the war-spirit which it has taken so long to arouse."



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THE ONLY OFFENSIVE LEFT TO HIM.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The Germans must be beaten before there can be talk of peace, agree the French and British press. "Victory for our arms will be the answer to these tortuous proposals and equivocal maneuvers," declares *L'Homme Libre*, Premier Clemenceau's paper, and the Paris *Journal* interprets Austria's proposal as "an obvious cry of exhaustion." "The German Emperor is a ventriloquist whose voice we may hear in this Austrian telegram," remarks the London *Daily Mail*, "and we hear it because the military masters under whom Germany is bleeding are afraid." The same paper goes on to say:

> "This German trick has been disposed of in advance by President Wilson's masterly addresses. Mr. Wilson's great watchword, 'No peace with autocracy,' applies to Austria as well as to Prussia, and for the same cause no German autocracy can be trusted for an hour. The Allied attitude is clear. We require reparation, restitution, and guaranties, and since the fresh German outrages upon French territory we require the punishment of the criminals. Nothing less will do. We remind the enemy of President Wilson's words: 'There can be no compromise; no half-way decision is tolerable.'"

"This cynical proposal of the Austrian Government is not a genuine attempt to obtain peace; it is an attempt to divide the Allies," declares A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary.

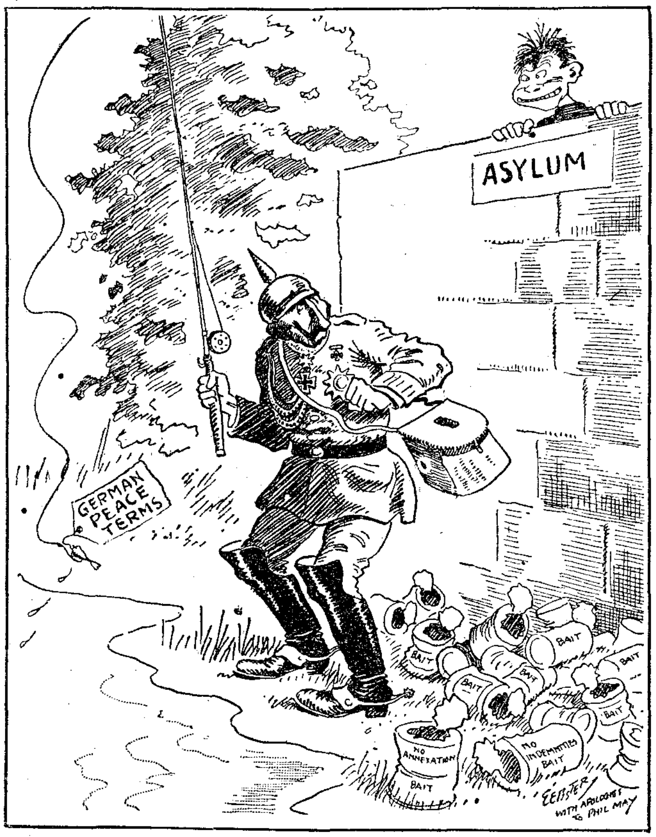
Returning to the American press, we find their conviction and determination summed up in this sentence from the Washington *Post:* "Germany started this war; civilization will finish it." "We are glad to know that the fear of God has begun to penetrate the Teuton heart, if there is such an organ, but we have other business on hand at this time than to pay more than passing heed to the protestation of Satan." "Our answer to the Hun's peace twaddle shall be more war," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "Terms must be for Germany to obey, not to make," affirms the Hartford *Courant*, while the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* declares that "we are not going to bargain with the blood-stained gang of thugs and pirates in high places who deliberately and after long and careful planning plunged the world into war in July, 1914. . . . We are going to smash them utterly and completely." "The enemy should understand that peace is not to be merely a matter of trading. We are fighting for right, and we can not compromise right or justice," remarks the Indianapolis *Star*, while in the Pittsburg *Dispatch* we read:

> "Austria's formal appeal for a peace conference is first and foremost an evidence of desperation. There is no longer any hesitation at Vienna or even at Berlin lest peace overtures be construed to be a sign of weakening. The retreat to the Hindenburg line and beyond is sufficient proof of that. With all hope of military triumph gone they are falling back on diplomacy, hoping thereby to pluck victory from defeat. The only possible basis of peace has been stated by President Wilson in broad principles. They can be accepted in the open if the Austrian Government and its allies are honest in their proposal. The only reason for seeking a hole-in-the-corner discussion of them is the hope that they can be evaded or emasculated in secret conference."

"What would be the moral status of a world which compromised with a criminal on the return of part of the swag?" asks *The Wall Street Journal*. "The Greeks bearing gifts were hardly more to be suspected than the Austrians proffering peace," remarks the Boston *News Bureau*, which goes on to say:

> "For this is after all pretty much the same Austria, now weaving lovely platitudes, that blustered a continent, and then a world, into war. Then it was a catspaw; so also is it now. . . . . . .
>
> "Inconclusive peace now would be more than a waste of mountains of gold and rivers of blood just when the object of their spending was within reach. It would be a betrayal of posterity."

"America is for international democracy as well as national democracy; we have declared for a peace of the peoples, not of the tricksters and the tyrants who have too often ruled and fooled them," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. And in the Atlanta *Journal* we read:



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" How long ya been fishin' ? "
" About four years."
" Caught anythin' ? "
" No."
" Come inside."

—Webster in the Kansas City *Times*.

> "The ranks of those who advocate peace by 'negotiation'

rather than by victory are swiftly shrinking to the perturbed friends of the Hun. Honest-minded radicals and intellectuals who once considered the conference-table a better place than the battle-field to settle this life-and-death conflict between Kaiserism and Democracy now see the error, or at least the impracticability, of their plan. A highly significant admission to this effect comes from Mr. A. M. Simons, chairman of the American Socialist Mission to Europe. The project for an international Socialist conference at Bern has failed utterly, Mr. Simons says, because of the rooted conviction among the laboring masses in the Allied countries that a conference with German Socialists would be of no avail for a just and stable peace, and that any compromise with Prussianism would be a betrayal of humanity's cause. 'Even the radical groups,' he adds, 'have changed their attitude about peace by negotiation and now are a unit in demanding the crushing of the German military party.'"

On the other hand, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, published in the New York *World*, tells of rumors in Administration circles that "a combination of great financial interests, that know no nationality and fear the destruction of all wealth and business by the spread of Bolshevik ideas, might in some way be behind this movement to bring about a peace and terminate the war before it had been fought to a clear decision."

The Austro-Hungarian Government's note proposing a "confidential" peace conference was dated September 16, and came as the climax of a series of peace-feelers that have been put out by the Central Powers at intervals ever since the Allies wrested the initiative from the German armies. This note, after a long preamble setting forth the desirability of "peace by understanding" and the dire results of continuing the war, says:

> "The Royal and Imperial Government would like, therefore, to propose to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon—delegates who were charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined."

To this Secretary Lansing replied, promptly and briefly, as follows:

> "I beg to say that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the President, who now directs me to inform you that the Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly, and with entire candor, stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace, and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

These terms are perhaps most concisely stated in President Wilson's address to Congress on February 11, when he said:

> "After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:
>
> "First—That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.
>
> "Secondly—That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that,
>
> "Thirdly—Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and,
>
> "Fourthly—That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe, and consequently of the world."

PROOF OF RUSSIA'S BETRAYAL

PROOF ENOUGH that the people of Russia had been sold out to Germany was given at Brest-Litovsk. But even editors who saw this most clearly at the time find great satisfaction in adding legal proof to their moral certainty, and when the Government guarantees the authenticity of the documents proving that Lenine and Trotzky are German agents, it gives them an opportunity to speak their minds without hesitation and without reserve. The denunciation of the German master and his Bolshevik servant is so scathing as to show that belief in the doctrine of total depravity is by no means extinct in editorial circles. Lenine and Trotzky have "given a new touch of foulness to treason," says the New York *Tribune*, as it contemplates the evidence laid before the American people by the Committee on Public Information in the shape of documents long in its possession and other information gathered by the committee's representative in Russia last winter. The Baltimore *American* pays its respects to both parties in this "dirty deal" by remarking:

> "It is now clear there was an alliance of a sardonic kind by a group of lewd fellows of the baser sort: filthy pocket-pickers and despicable degenerates of lucre with a Government whose rottenness, whose sinister designs, whose preposterous and almost unbelievable aims, whose descent to the lowest grade of baseness mark it as an outlaw to civilization and a stench in the nostrils of humanity."

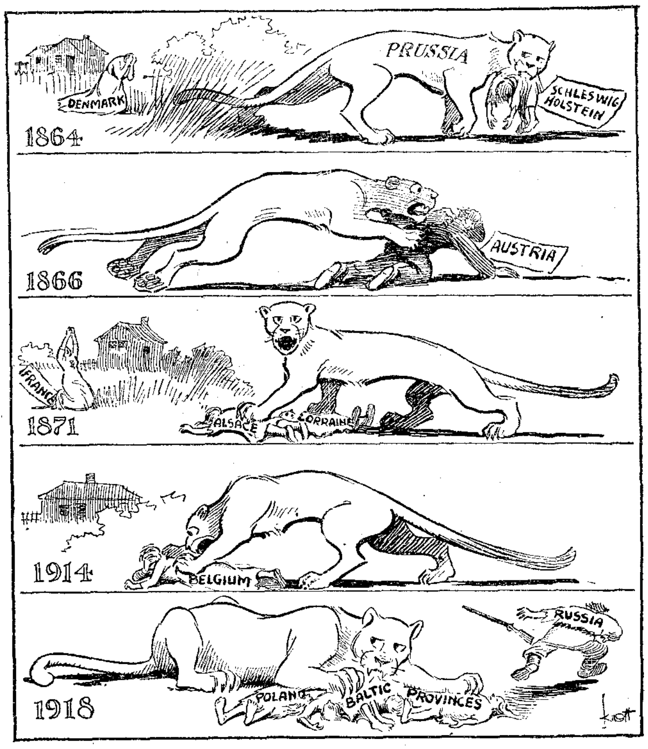
There are some Americans, represented by the New York *Evening Post*, who, while convinced that the open and avowed acts of the Bolsheviki are sufficient to make them our enemies, doubt the authenticity of some of Mr. Creel's documents. *The Evening Post* reminds us that one of the letters was proclaimed a falsehood by the Petrograd Bolshevik papers when it was first published in Paris, and it finds the general tone of the documents with their direct orders to be "a strain upon credulity." It sees inconsistency in their chronology which it thinks Mr. Creel should clear up. But the New York *World* replies that "presumption is all in favor of the authenticity of these documents." For one thing, it remarks, "they are in line with German practise throughout the world." Everything revealed by these communications "contemplating the corruption and final enslavement of the Russians is in line with what is known by all intelligent Americans as to the methods used here by Germany before we entered the war and in other neutral countries." These documents, says the New York *Globe*, prove among other things that the Bolshevik revolution was not spontaneous, but planned and financed in Russia. Also—

> "That Lenine and Trotzky were the paid agents of Germany;
>
> "That as early as June 9, 1914, twelve days before the assassination at Serajevo, the German Staff had begun the industrial mobilization which preceded military mobilization;
>
> "That as early as November 28, 1914, German agents in this country were instructed to use anarchists and escaped criminals to cause strikes and explosions in America for the purpose of preventing shipments to Russia, France, and Great Britain;
>
> "That in all things Lenine and Trotzky were obedient to orders from Berlin,
>
> "And that Lenine and Trotzky, having discovered in Russian archives the documents betraying Germany's intention to force war and her treachery to America four years ago, did everything in their power to destroy the damning evidence against their employers."

The connection of Lenine and Trotzky with the German propaganda fund is shown by several intercepted notes. For instance, an order of the German Imperial Bank tells of accounts being opened with Lenine, Trotzky, and others in March, 1917. The Committee on Public Information possesses a photograph of a note from a representative of the Imperial Bank of the date of January 8, 1918, addrest to Trotzky as Bolshevik Foreign Minister, which reads as follows:

"Information has to-day been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 rubles of gold has been transferred to be put at the disposal of the representatives of the people's commissaries. This credit has been supplied to the Russian Government in order to cover the cost of the keep of the Red Guards and agitators in the country. The Imperial Government considers it appropriate to remind the *Soviet* of the people's commissaries of the necessity of increasing their propaganda in the country, as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing Government is troubling the German Government. It is of great importance to send experienced men everywhere in order to set up a uniform government."

This is propaganda. But a letter of about the same time, signed by a representative of the German Secret Service, contains this cold-blooded reference to more bloody work: "The agents sent by order from Petrograd to kill Generals Kaledin, Bogaevsky, and Alexeieff were cowardly and non-enterprising people." Other letters tell of orders involving the leadership of Russian armies, of peace negotiations, of the use of German prisoners against the Allies. Industrial exploitation plays a large part in this correspondence. The chairman of the *Soviet* Council is told in one letter that he "can destroy the Russian capitalists as far as you please, but it would by no means be possible to permit the destruction of Russian enterprises." It seems to the New York *Sun* that the most important part of the correspondence is that giving "evidence of Germany's cold purpose to use Russia after the war as a mere province to be exploited for Germany's commercial gain."



THE BEAST WITH THE INSATIABLE HUNGER.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

What Germany was aiming at in America as well as in Russia is shown by other documents unearthed by the Committee on Public Information. An order of the German Naval Staff regarding operations in America is proof enough for the Boston *Herald* "that we ought to have taken up arms in self-defense against Germany when the war was not four months old." In November, 1914, this order was issued to marine agents abroad:

> "You are ordered to mobilize immediately all destruction agents and observers in those commercial and military ports in Canada and America where munitions are being loaded on ships going to Russia, France, and England, where there are storehouses of such munitions, and where fighting units are stationed. It is necessary to hire through third parties who stand in no relation to the official representatives of Germany agents for arranging explosions on ships bound for enemy countries, and for arranging delays, embroilments, and difficulties during the loading, dispatching, and unloading of ships. For this purpose we are especially recommending to your attention loaders' gangs, among whom there are many anarchists and escaped criminals, and that you get in touch with German and neutral shipping-offices as a means of observing agents of enemy countries who are receiving and shipping the munitions."

That Germany was planning war against her fellow European nations even before the Serajevo assassination is held to be proved by this circular sent out by the mobilization section of the German General Staff under the date of June 9, 1914:

> "Within twenty-four hours of the receipt of this circular you are to inform all industrial concerns by wire that the documents with industrial mobilization plans and with registration forms be opened."

A POOR TIME TO QUIT WORK

A FIRING-SQUAD awaits the soldier at the front who deserts his post in the face of the enemy, yet the newspapers tell us of employers and workers who appear to think this a good time to stop their production of munitions for the Army while they haggle over terms to suit their fancy. It was more forcible than elegant no doubt when that soldier from Glens Falls remarked that "this is a h——l of a time to strike," but his sentiment seems to find a hearty echo in the press. The Baltimore *Sun* wishes that every labor-union in the country would adopt the American soldier's "hot and pithy" phrase "as its motto until the close of the war, and print it in big letters on the walls of the hall where it meets." That the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy shares the fighter's feeling is shown by President Wilson's declaration that to strike in violation of agreements and in disregard of awards "is disloyalty and dishonor." The great mass of loyal labor is thought to be no less aware that this is "no time to strike," and the unthinking and the disloyal are being convinced of the fact by the President's announcement to the Bridgeport machinists that hereafter the war-worker must stick to his job or fight. The form of disloyalty which compelled the President thus to show his hand has, in the opinion of the Boston *Herald*, grown of late "to mountainous proportions." The President's command ended the trouble at Bridgeport. Machinists elsewhere have returned to work pending agreements or in accordance with awards of official mediators. Yet at the same time 25,000 coal-miners have been threatening to leave their work at a time when the maximum production must be attained to ward off a serious shortage of fuel during the coming winter, and rumors of impending strikes in some industry or other are reported almost daily.

Labor is not the only offender, editors are careful to note. The Bethlehem Steel Company long held out against accepting a distasteful award before bowing to the inevitable. The firm of Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., refused to operate their factory in conformance with the "fantastic" terms of the settlement laid down by the Government's representatives, preferring to let the Government take over their plant rather than yield. President Wilson intends that "recalcitrant employers" and "lawless and faithless employees" shall alike be kept on the industrial firing-line while the war lasts. All controversies in war-industry are henceforth to be settled without stoppage of work and in accordance with the awards of the National War Labor Board, notes the Newark *News*, "with the alternative of government control for recalcitrant employers and induction into military service for recalcitrant employees." According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* this is the Government's new strike policy:

> "First—The Federal Government will take over and operate the plants of employers who decline to abide by decisions of the War Labor Board.
>
> "Secondly—Striking employees who ignore or temporize with these decisions must return to work or be barred from employment in any war-industry in the community in which

the strike occurs for a period of one year, and face rejection of any claim for exemption from the Draft Law based on usefulness in war-production."

Both labor and capital have generally, if at times grudgingly, accepted the decisions of the Government's mediators in industrial disputes. The adoption of the new policy is the result of two remarkable occurrences in New England. Last July employees of the Smith & Wesson Company, pistol manufacturers, of Springfield, Mass., struck for higher wages and better working conditions, and later returned to work pending the decision of the National War Labor Board. In August the Board handed down an answer which included a recommendation that the company for the period of the war abandon its antiunion attitude. The company replied that it saw no reason for abandoning "its lawful and legitimate method of doing business" for "the fantastic method outlined by the War Labor Board." With the consent of President Wilson, the War Department at once took over the plant and the business of the company for the duration of war. In his letter of September 13 to the striking machinists of Bridgeport, Conn., President Wilson calls attention to these facts and adds:

> "It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers, it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to the end with lawless and faithless employees."

The President reminds the Bridgeport machinists in this letter that their dispute with their employers had after several unsuccessful attempts at mediation finally been passed upon by an arbitrator appointed by the War Labor Board, and that five thousand machinists out of a total number of 60,000 workers affected left their work on August 30 rather than accept the award. Since the International Union of Machinists, to which these men belong, is a party to the agreement to submit labor disputes to the War Labor Board, then the strike against it is, in the words of President Wilson, "a breach of faith calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in proclaiming its acceptance of principle and machinery of the National War Labor Board." If disregard of the findings of a "tribunal to which both parties submitted their claims be temporized with, agreements become mere scraps of paper." A remedy may be found for errors in awards, "but to strike against the award is disloyalty and dishonor." "Therefore," concludes the President,

> "I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse, each one of you will be barred from employment in any war-industry in the community in which the strike occurs for a period of one year. During the time the United States Employment Service will decline to obtain employment for you in any war-industry elsewhere in the United States, as well as under the War and Navy departments, the Shipping Board, the Railway Administration, and all government agencies, and the draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption based on your alleged usefulness in war-production."

Altho there was talk of defying the authorities and of a labor hegira from Bridgeport, the Presidential mandate finally had its effect and the men went back to work last week. According to the dispatches from Bridgeport they believe that the decision of the referee in the case was grossly unfair to them, but they have decided, in the words of their own resolution, "that we go back to work and that we work out our salvation through the National War Labor Board." Most of these men, says the Bridgeport *Telegram*, are patriotic Americans who have been unwisely advised. They have sent a letter to the President declaring their loyalty and reading in part:

> "To the great cause of keeping up the flow of munitions to which you have dedicated yourself and the present Administration the machinists here are, we hope, equally dedicated."

Tho these men feel they have been ill-used they should know, as the New York *World* puts it, "that they never had a more faithful and energetic guardian of their just interests than the President of the United States at this time." "Not once in any labor misunderstanding," adds *The World*, "has the Government failed to take the utmost pains to find out what real grievance existed and to remedy it if it was humanly possible." The nation, declares the Boston *News Bureau*, can not condone the "inexcusable desertion" of a single lathe.

With this the Springfield *Republican* fully agrees, but with a glance at the stubborn pistol-makers in its own city it remarks that "public opinion, at the same time, must condemn the recalcitrant or obstructive employer quite as unqualifiedly, if we are not to have chaos in war-industries."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

HINDENBURG has adopted the skip-stop.—*Savannah News.*

THE Allies want victory. The Germans want peace. Both wishes shall be fulfilled.—*New York Chronicle.*

SOMETIMES Austria is afraid Germany won't win the war, and sometimes Austria is afraid Germany will.—*New York Evening Sun.*

FRANCE feels a cheerful confidence that the Germans are now saying good-by and not *au revoir.*—*Springfield Republican.*

ALLIED interests seem to be cashing in their Czechs.—*New York Evening Sun.*

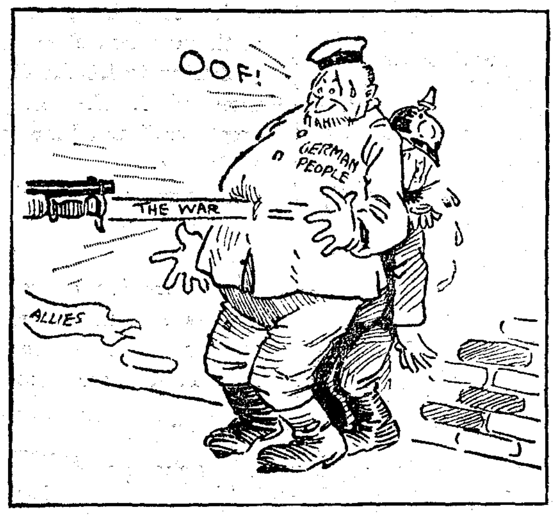
ONE result of gasoline conservation, apparent to all who are more than twenty years old, is that Sunday seems like Sunday. —*New York World.*

DEBS, Socialist, says he's right and the country wrong. Sounds like that well-known ditty, "They were all out of step but Jim." —*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Allies, advancing, have one firm
design,
And that is to wind up the watch on
the Rhine. —*Newark News.*

THE clown prince says that he has no desire to annihilate the Allied armies. We get him perfectly. But he seems to want to get them all out of breath.—*Wichita Beacon.*

SOME say the war is to be decided on the Eastern, some on the Western Front. Evidently it is Foch's intention to merge these two fronts by driving the one in upon the other.—*Chicago Daily News.*



THE KAISER—"I hope they don't push this thing too far."
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

The Rhine whine is on the menu again.—*Anaconda Standard.*

THE time when Germany should have yearned for peace was in July, 1914.—*Washington Post.*

THE Hohenzollerns are beginning to realize that it is one thing to start a war and quite another thing to stop it.—*Washington Star.*

IF there is anything higher than the cost of food in Russia, it must be the life-insurance rates.—*Newark News.*

BREWERY horses will show up well hauling guns.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHAT will those German ships carry, which are being built for trade after the war, and where will they carry it?—*Boston Herald.*

THE Hindenburg, Siegfried, Quéant-Drocourt, or Wotan lines don't mean so much to us—it's the Hohenzollern line we're going to bust.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

NOTHING finer has come out of the war than this line from an epitaph in a British graveyard in France: "For your to-morrow they gave their to-day."—*Buffalo Express.*

GENERAL HORNE was the first British commander to butt a hole in the Hindenburg line. General Horne and General Byng ought to make a pretty good combination. —*Wichita Beacon.*

THE German Chancellor tells the Prussian people that their most precious possession is the Hohenzollerns. Oh! well; to most people precious and costly mean the same thing.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE

A SOLDIER OF FRANCE lay on a hospital-bed. His shattered arm had just been taken away. The doctor looked down with pity at the white young face. "I'm sorry, my boy, you had to lose your arm," he said. The eyes of the lad flashed. "No, no, doctor. I didn't lose it," he said; "I *gave* it—to France." His head sank back on his pillow, and he whispered, "*My* France."

Americans! Here in your God-given land of liberty, far from the furious battles and the countless hospital-beds of France, what flame leaps to *your* eyes when you say, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"? Have the words filled your soul with a passion of love and a holy zeal which make service of country the greatest thing of life, the only thing worth while in these days? Are you ready and eager to enroll in the army of twenty-five million men and women now summoned to carry the Fourth Liberty Loan to victory?

Swift and sure we are moving to the great events which will bring triumphant peace to America, and to all the world, or plunge us into a deeper misery of unending war. General Pershing, with the First American Army, has struck the enemy a heavy blow. Our hearts thrill with eager anticipation after the long waiting. We hope; we trust; we look with proud faith to our great armies, and our brave allies; we expect the "decisive victory of arms" to which our President has pledged the nation. But we can not be SURE of it until every last one of us here at home has given himself and his all, "without pause or limit," to make our armies invincible.

No such victory has yet been won. Initial success is not "decisive victory." It is too soon to rejoice, or to say, "the war will soon be over." It is too early to talk of "the headlong retreat" of the enemy, or of a German military machine "on the point of collapse." The Prussians are not beaten. Their war-machine is not destroyed. Their savage fighting power, their endurance, their strategy, their supplies, are still unexhausted. Their greed, their devil-bred *Kultur*, their obsession for world-dominion are still rampant. They could not conquer Russia in the open; they conquered her in the dark with soul-poison, bribery, treachery, and all forms of bedevilment known to the Huns. Already they are harvesting from that vast domain men and supplies for the German war-machine. And now the greatest Hun general, Ludendorf, the most powerful man in Germany, defies the world and says, "Our will to victory remains unbroken. We settled Russia. We will settle the Americans."

We are answering the insolent Hun with our first mighty effort on the battle-front. The beginning of it cheers us mightily; but it is still only at the beginning. It must go on triumphantly. It *must succeed.* But two million American soldiers, soon to be joined by two million more, are looking back across the sea *to us* with an even more imperative demand, "You *must not let us* fail. We have staked our lives on your support. We need tanks, and guns, and shells, and airplanes without limit. Unless you send them we can not win. Buy more Liberty Bonds than you ever dreamed of buying. Don't you understand? Our part here will be HELL if you stint your part at home."

Before ever a soldier of Uncle Sam stept upon the soil of France and unfurled America's battle-flag, the victory of our Allies was necessary for the safety and freedom of our country; but now our need for victory is multiplied four million times. The blood of every American boy spilled on that shell-torn ground cries to Americans for victory. From every hospital-bed where one of our boys is lying, gassed or wounded; from every cage in Germany that holds a brave American in cruel confinement; from every trench and camp, in France, in Italy, in Belgium, in Russia, the demand comes to us for victory. From every home in America into which the telegram has come bearing the news of a hero's sacrifice for his country, the demand for a victory that shall repay that sacrifice is challenging us more sternly each day. *There must be no peace until such a victory is won.* All our work, our thought, our money must be dedicated to this life-and-death need of our country as truly as the lives of our brave boys across the sea are dedicated to it.

Those devoted lives are *in our hands.* Shorten that casualty list which already reaches into the quivering hearts of thousands of American families. Lavish upon our armies, quickly, weapons and supplies which shall hasten their victory and *stop all casualty lists!* Pour out in a flood the paltry price in money, and lessen the greater price to be paid in the precious lives of our sons, our husbands, our brothers, and our dearest friends!

The enemy is malignant and merciless beyond our power to believe—we who *have not seen.* The need for his irretrievable defeat is more imperative than we have known—we who have not learned before of the foul wells from which the nature of the Hun has been springing. If we were forced to see what our soldiers, our chaplains, our Red-Cross nurses have seen, we could not delay a moment to rid the world of the loathsome plague. Edward J. Lacey, an old employee, now with the 165th New York, writes: "I can hardly sit still here, thinking of the things *I have seen* at the different fronts I've been fighting on. *I have seen* them have women chained to their machine guns, and . . ." The Rev. George A. Griffith, of Baltimore, a chaplain with the 5th Field Artillery, has told how the Huns took young Belgian and French girls into their first-line trenches and tortured them until their screams made the Scotch and Canadian soldiers so crazed that they rushed to rescue them, only to fall into the machine-gun nests into which the women's screams had been made to decoy them. Other soldiers, forced back by the leveled guns of their officers, to keep them from needless slaughter, at length drove the fiends from their trenches and went over. *What they saw* there was too awful for words.

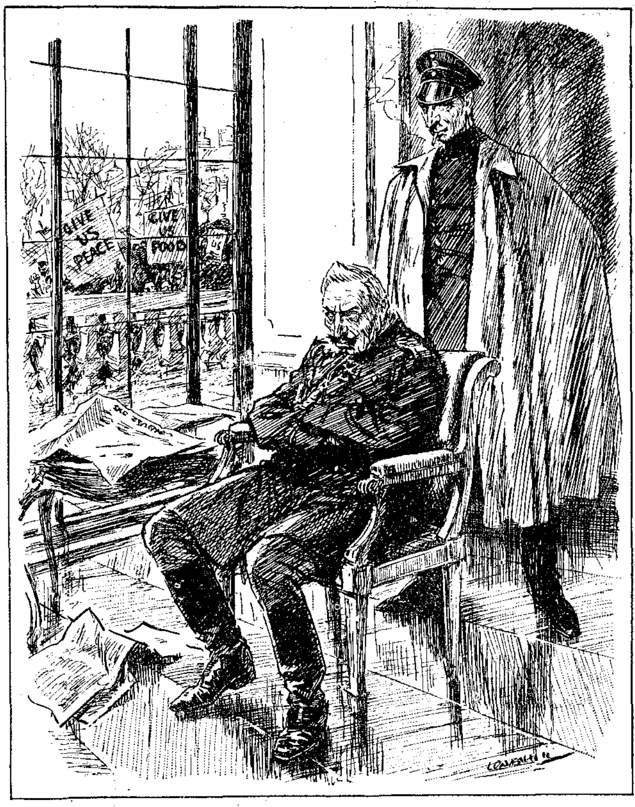
May a merciful God spare us all from seeing our daughters and wives chained to machine guns or tortured by the Huns! May we never see our little children or our old men crucified upon the doors of our ravaged homes! May we never see our babes impaled upon bayonets and carried through our streets over the shoulders of German soldiers!

MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE! Make our armies invincible. Insure victory now, and freedom forever from the unspeakable Hun. Liberty Bonds without limit—Liberty Bonds for twenty-five million men and women who will buy them to their utmost ability—Liberty Bonds oversubscribed with a whirlwind of patriotic eagerness and grim determination—this must be our immediate answer to the demands of our armies across the sea. Buy Liberty Bonds, and *keep them;* treasure them as a precious investment; do not sell them or trade them off until your Government calls for them at maturity. They are your proud possession, a proof of your loyalty, an insurance of all you hold most dear. Americans! In the full tide of your power and your abundance, answer, with all God has given you, the bitter cries of torn and outraged humanity. God has raised America, strong, rich, and free, to be his own right arm of deliverance. Save your homes and loved ones, and save a world lying in blood and tears! Buy Liberty Bonds with a hand that will not stop, and know the sublimer meaning deep in the heart of the words, "MY Country, 'Tis of Thee!"

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMANY'S WHINING CHORUS

FROM THE ALL-HIGHEST TO ALL THE LOWEST in Germany a chorus of whines is heard as the Allied success on the Western Front grows. It is recalled that when the tide of battle was going the other way and the Allies were losing ground, men, and munitions, spokesmen of the Entente nations had but one grim thought, express by Lloyd George in his famous phrase—"Hold fast." But Germany, unrivaled conqueror of women and children, sets up a howl of protest and excuse as soon as the Allies land a blow. The latest phase of the Imperial "baby act," as it is called, comes to light in Emperor William's speech to the workers at the Krupp munition-plants at Essen, in which, as the Paris *Petit Parisien* remarks, "the Emperor gave up his grandiloquent tone to adopt a whimpering tone." The Paris *Figaro* avers that there is not a word in the utterance which is not "an inhuman sneer or a lie for slaves, and this in an atmosphere of bitterness and discouragement." What is known in movie jargon as a close-up is provided by the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which tells us that the Kaiser "began to speak with a subdued voice, then spoke more vigorously, and finally with a vim that carried his hearers away. He spoke without manuscript and with rhetoric which many Reichstagers might have envied." Of the content of the speech we cull the following explanation of the war to be remembered "for the future—for our children and our grandchildren." The Emperor said he had thought long on the matter and had come to the following conclusion:



WEARY WILLIAM.

LITTLE WILLIE (calling on his Imperial Parent during Foch's autumn whirlwind)—"You're not looking your best to-day, father."

THE KAISER—"No, my boy: I think I want a rest from what our friend Hertling calls 'the unbroken joy of battle.'"

—*Punch* (London).

"In this world good clashes with evil. That is how things have been ordered from on high—the yes and the no; the no of the doubting mind against the yes of the creative mind; the no of the pessimist against the yes of the optimist; the no of the unbeliever against the yes of the champion of faith; the yes of heaven against the no of hell.

"You will acknowledge that I am right in describing this war as the product of a great negation. And do you ask what negation it is? It is the negation of the German people's right to existence. It is the negation of all our *Kultur*, a negation of our achievements, of all our work.

"The German people was industrious, meditative, assiduous, imaginative in all domains. It worked with body and soul. But there were people who did not wish to work, but to rest on their laurels. Those were our enemies. We got close to them through our profitable work and the development of our industry, science, and art; through our popular education and social legislation. Thereby our people throve, and then came envy.

"Envy induced our enemies to fight, and war came upon us. And now when our opponents see that their hopes have been deceptive and how our mighty generals, after whom your new workshops are rightly named, have dealt them blow upon blow, hatred springs up. We only know the honest wrath which deals the enemy the blow, but when he lies prostrate and bleeding we extend to him our hand and see to his recovery."

After this astounding moral disquisition the Emperor told the Krupp workers also that everything now depends on the "final exertions" of the Germans. Everything is at stake, and because the enemy knows it and because he sees it can not overcome the Army and Navy, he is "trying to overcome us by means of internal disintegration and to weaken us by false rumors." His words thus disclose the fact that internal disintegration has begun in his realm, due to the rumors of defeat, which daily grow louder and more undeniable. The Emperor said further:

"Just look at the four years of war! What immense achievements we have behind us! Half the world stood against us and our royal allies, and now we have peace with Russia and peace with Roumania. Servia and Montenegro are finished.

"Only in the west do we still fight, and is it to be thought that good God will abandon us there at the last moment?

"We should be ashamed of the faint-heartedness which comes when one gives credence to rumors. From the facts which you yourselves have experienced forge for yourselves a firm belief in the future of your fatherland.

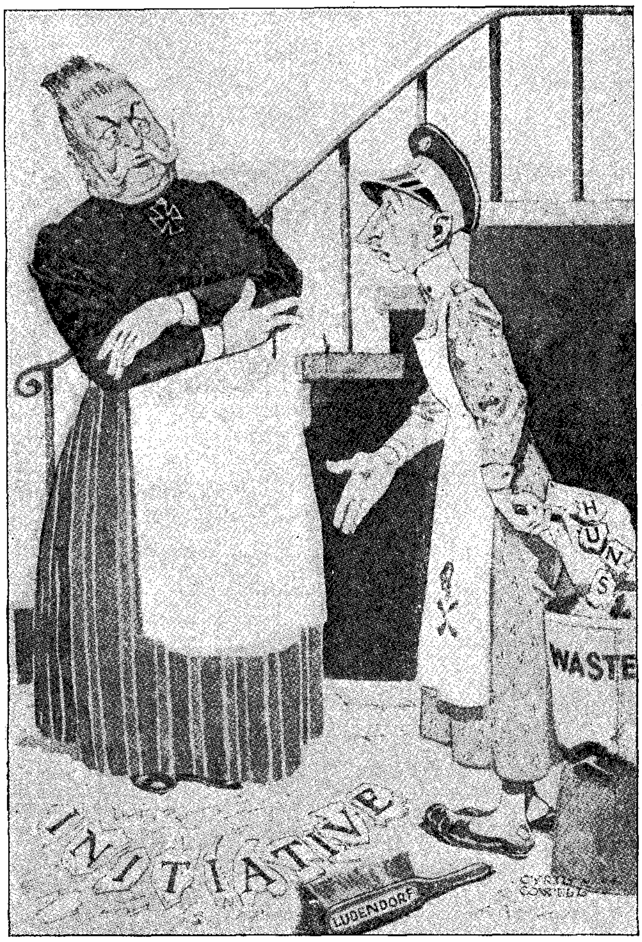
"We often at home and at the front, in church, and in the open air have sung, 'Eine Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott.' So it is resounded in the blue vault of heaven and in the thunderclouds. The nation from which such a hymn originated must be invincible. . . . . . .

"Our watchword now is: 'The German swords are raised, hearts are strong and muscles are taut. On to battle against everything that stands against us, no matter how long it lasts, so help us God. Amen. And now, farewell."

But the people are talking surrender, we learn from the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, which urges a "campaign of enlightenment" organized by all competent authorities, and proceeds:

"Every one who is competent in virtue of his position and the degree of his insight should have at present no more important task than to contribute to our feeling again the vivifying atmosphere of August, 1914. We need to hammer into German heads that, if further sacrifices and exertions are required of us, this is no hobby of some dozen people in Germany, that it is not German obstinacy, but the enemy's impulse to destruction, which imposes these sacrifices on the people at home and at the front, and that dishonorable and stupid is the man who toys with the idea of the cowardly surrender of exalted treasures which for four years we have successfully defended, or who toys with still worse ideas which our pen refuses to describe."

The Berlin Socialist *Vorwärts* bemoans as Germany's "greatest defect" her inability to gain friends for a time of need. Belgium, France, Great Britain, all had such friends, but Germany was "unable to obtain sympathy, altho she was in the position of a small boy being hit by a bigger." The chief reason for Germany's deficiency is to be found in her policy of "stifling budding enmities by a display of force and also by reenforcing growing alliances only by displays of force," and this journal concludes that "what Germany most needs is moral conquests."



THE CRASH.

MRS. HINDENBURG—"Careless little monkey! That was simply priceless."

LITTLE WILLIE—"I never done it, mum. It sort o' slipt out of my 'and."

—*The Bystander* (London).

The great question of the moment, according to Herr Baemeister, editor of the Pan-German weekly, *Das Grossere Deutschland*, is whether "our morale on the front and in Germany will remain such that both in the field and at home the necessary war-work will continue to be done with the necessary cheerfulness and devotion. If that is so, even a pessimist can see no possible reason to think that our enemies might yet reach their goal." The moral effects on the German people and army are not the least important and may in the long run prove the most important results of Allied success on the Western Front, thinks the London *Westminster Gazette*, which adds that look where they will the Germans can have no hope of increasing their present power or preventing its rapid decline. As for drawing on the man-power of Russia, this journal tells us that the renewal of war in Russia is far more likely to be a fresh drain on German resources than an addition to them. The hope that Italy might collapse has been shattered on the Piave. Meanwhile, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey are exhausted and only with difficulty kept in the war. This London daily points out that—

"The High Command is clearly much embarrassed what to say. It dare not go on promising victory, and it can not afford to reveal the facts. Between the two things it takes the characteristic course of relaxing the censorship and allowing certain of the papers a new license of complaint and lamentation.

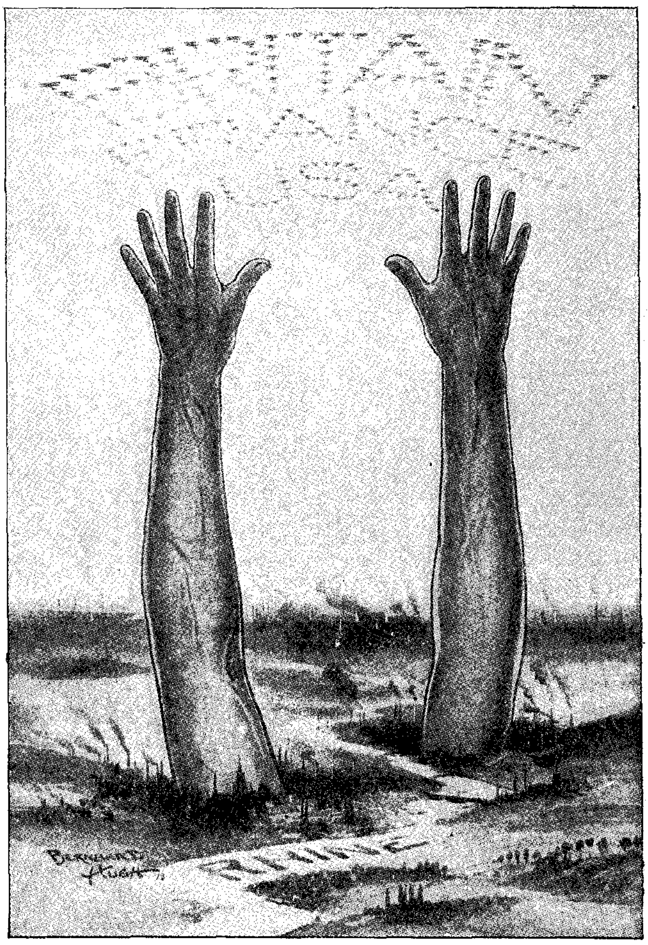
"Thus the *Vorwärts*—which is specially used for this purpose—sends up a bitter cry in an article which is summarized by the Amsterdam correspondent of *The Express:* 'The misery of the masses has reached its lowest depths and cries to heaven for vengeance on those who strive to prolong the struggle. That misery must cease. Those who will may call us pacifists. We are. . . . We want peace, we want it now, and we mean to have it. Socialistic antipacifism is a thing that must be flung into the lumber-room of the past.' 'Our program is not, first the revolution and then peace, but peace now, this very moment.'"

As a symptom of Turkey's frame of mind, the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* quotes Djavid Pasha, Minister of Finance, as saying:

"I am definitely of the opinion that the war can not be decided on the battle-field. A military victory in the sense that one army penetrates into the country of the other and forces the enemy to peace by crushing his military force I consider impossible, and I have always considered it impossible."

TO REMAKE EUROPE ON PEACE LINES

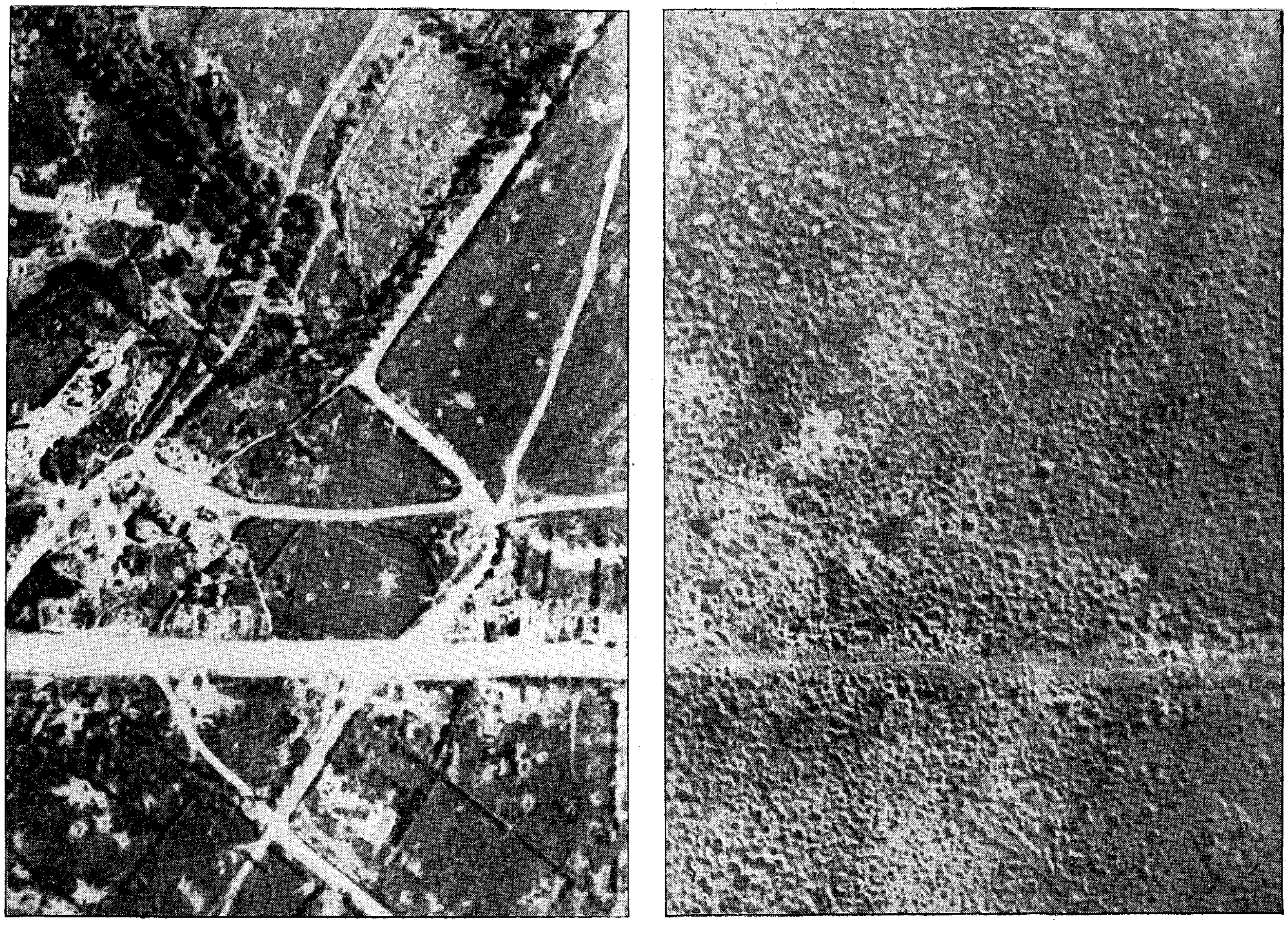
ONE WAR-AIM OF THE ALLIES that must be constantly in mind is the reconstruction of Europe on a sound basis with security against future criminal breaches of the peace, and this involves the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy and also a certain whittling of the German Empire, but "no crying violation of the principle of nationality." This statement is made by no less an authority than Dr. E. J. Dillon, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who notes with regret that the Allies have cultivated a tender place in their hearts for Austria-Hungary, and have generously assumed that the policy of that Empire which culminated in the present war was the result partly of misguidance and partly of coercion by Germany. Austria at best is but "a serviceable instrument in the hands of her powerful allies," we are told,



"KAMERAD!"

The hands of Hans in the land of the Rhine whine.

—*The Bystander* (London).



British official photographs from Feature Photo Service.

BEFORE AND AFTER. THE BLOTTING OUT OF A VILLAGE BY PROLONGED BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

and even if it were otherwise the disruption of that nondescript state is an indispensable condition of the Allied success. President Wilson took the first step in the right direction toward the reconstitution of Europe when he set down as a war-aim of the Allied Powers the independence of Poland. To-day the Poles, whose national committee has for a considerable period been officially recognized, are allowed to hope that their state will be reconstructed after the war on territorial lines which will enable it to serve as an effective barrier against Germany's advance toward the Black Sea. Dr. Dillon points out that this will end Teutonic sway on the coast of the Baltic at the mouth of the Vistula and the Niemen, and it "connotes a greater Poland." Another step in the right direction is the recognition of the Czecho-Slovak Army and Council, which prospectively creates a nation of about ten millions, and therefore numerically superior to the Magyars. The loss of the Czechs in Bohemia, Moravia, and a part of Austrian Silesia will deprive Austria proper of seven and a half millions, while Hungary will lose in the Slovaks about two millions and a half, so "one can understand the feelings evoked in Vienna by these decisions of the Allies at the crucial moment of the campaign." Two of the three nationalities whose independence is called for by the principle of nationality and the exigencies of policy are thus disposed of and a thick wedge is driven into the organism of the Dual Monarchy. Dr. Dillon proceeds:

"What still remains to be done, if the objects of that policy are to be attained, is a joint recognition of the Jugo-Slavs by the Entente Governments. For a considerable time this was a delicate subject to moot—just as the Polish question was during the existence of the Czarist state—owing to the unfavorable eye with which Italian patriots were supposed to look upon the national aspirations of the Southern Slavs. The coast of the Adriatic, for instance, was a bone of contention between the Servian and the Italian peoples, the former appealing to the principle of nationality and their claims hallowed by history, and the latter laying stress on the admittedly strong position held by Italian trades culture on the north and east coasts of the Adriatic. For a long while the subject aroused fierce passions in the breasts of both peoples whenever it came up for discussion, but at the Congress of the Opprest Nationalities of Austria-Hungary, held in Rome on April 8 and 10 last, their representatives arrived at a reasonable if vague understanding by which both sides recognized that 'the unity and independence of the Jugo-Slav nation is a vital interest of Italy, just as the completion of Italian national unity is a vital interest of the Jugo-Slav nation.' So far, therefore, as one can judge, there is now no serious obstacle to such an official recognition of the future Jugo-Slav state as has been accorded by the Entente Governments to the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks."

The disintegration of Austria-Hungary is the only effective means, according to Dr. Dillon, to reduce the power and influence of the German race to its own natural limits, which are quite wide enough. Numerically the Germans are the strongest people in Europe, and nothing the Allies can do will alter this fundamental fact. They stand a good chance consequently of drawing their Russian neighbors, whose organizing capacity is sadly defective, into their political orbit as they drew the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and Dr. Dillon reminds us that—

"It was this latter conquest that enabled the Teutons to acquire the mastery of Central Europe and encouraged them to aim at the hegemony of the world. Consequently, Austria-Hungary is one of the main sources of Germany's strength. The Germans and the Magyars rule the Dual Monarchy, altho they are minorities and are cordially hated by the bulk of the peoples whom they govern, and they rule it on behalf of the German race. The test of the upshot of this war, therefore, will be the future of the Hapsburg state. If that state still subsists, the Allies will not have won the war, however complete their military success may be, for the reconstitution of Europe, however thorough it may seem, will offer no trustworthy guaranty of a stable peace. Germany and Austria-Hungary, allied and single-minded as they are, must in the course of things acquire a complete ascendency in Europe and reduce the other Continental peoples to the rôle of instruments. What the victorious Allies could do—and it represents the utmost they can hope to achieve—is to confine the Teuton race within the limits of German national territory. And the only way to effect this is to free the other races which are politically enthralled for the benefit of the Germans. I do not assert that even then the aim will have been attained, but I am certain that there is no other way to attain it.

"Toward this end all the efforts of the Allies should be directed, for Germany's power is out of all proportion to her numerical strength, because she has reduced certain other races to the state of vassals. Most of these races which are thus constrained to serve her interests are under the scepter of the Hapsburgs. The Hapsburgs are the shepherds who drive these flocks into the German fold. The main task of the Allies, therefore, is to emancipate these non-German races with a view to restoring equilibrium in Europe and peace in the world. And having undertaken to do this for the Poles, the Czecho-Slovaks, and, as a matter of course, for the Roumanians, it is incumbent on the Allies to give a like degree of encouragement to the Jugo-Slavs, to whose principal representative, Servia, they owe so much."

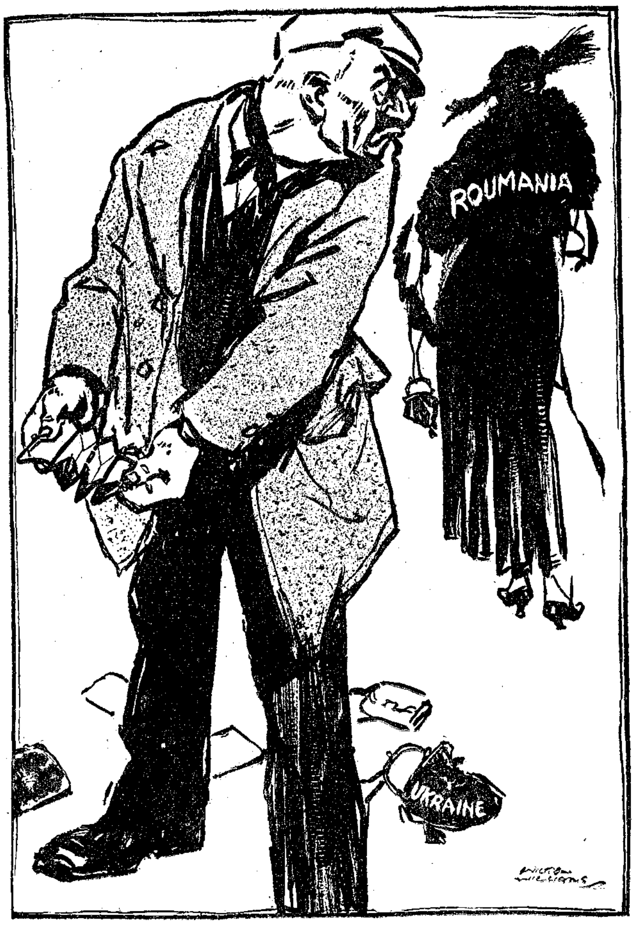
These Southern Slavs form one race, we are told, with three ethnic names, the Servians, the Croats, and the Slovenes. They are separated from one another by differences in religious, cultural, historical, and political tradition, but all three speak one and the same language. So little does the Servo-Croatian idiom differ in the mouths of these three peoples that even the uneducated peasants of any one of the three understand with ease a conversation carried on by people from the other two, which is "an important fact that makes for ethnic unity," and Dr. Dillon adds:

"The acknowledged leaders of all the Jugo-Slavs are naturally the Servians, largely a pastoral people, whose upper classes were assimilated by the Turks centuries ago, and who are therefore profoundly democratic to-day. It has been asserted that the culture of the Croats, whose aristocracy maintained its nationality and its social influence, is superior to that of the Servians, but so long as the Servian kingdom subsisted and expanded, Servian leadership was questioned only academically. What arrangements will be made after the war it is at present impossible to forecast, but in all probability all parties would be glad of friendly counsel and help from the Allies.

"The population of this new state would number 13,000,000. It would consist of Servia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and such part of Dalmatia as may hereafter be agreed upon between its representatives and those of Italy. This accord with Italy would form one of the first tasks of its Government, and would have to be worked out mainly on the principle of nationality and with the object of rescuing the Mediterranean from German domination. With the official recognition of the future Jugo-Slav community, nothing would remain in perspective of Austria proper but 10,000,000 Teutons, who would necessarily gravitate to the German Empire, nor Hungary but the 9,200,000 Magyars, whose alliance with Berlin made the dual system workable."

WHAT GERMANY LEAVES TO ROUMANIA

THE KINDLY GERMAN REPLY to the Roumanian delegates, when they protested bitterly against the German terms of peace and confessed they were appalled that Roumania should be required to accept such conditions, was that Roumania would appreciate Germany's moderation when the terms to be imposed on the Western Powers should be made known after the victory of the Central Empires. This incident is recorded in the Parliamentary White Paper of the Allied ministers at Jassy, which was drawn up on May 16, shortly after the signature of the Bucharest treaty. The observations of the Allied ministers were recorded, to use their own words, to "demonstrate in the best possible manner the insatiable greed and hypocrisy of German imperialism." From this paper the London *Times* quotes as follows:



THE UNLUCKY PICKPOCKET.

WILHELM—"*Donner und Blitzen!* Another empty purse!"

(German official reports admit the Roumanian wheat crop is a complete failure.)

—*London Opinion.*

"By request of the Germans one of the reports states that the treaty admits of neither annexation nor indemnity; but the territories taken from Roumania in the Dobrudja and in the mountain districts contain about one-tenth of the entire population, or more than 800,000 inhabitants, and extend to more than 26,000 square kilometers. Strategic reasons have been invoked to justify the rectification of frontiers. That pretext is absurd; if the Central Empires were to emerge victorious Roumania would remain in the position of a German colony, and could not in any way constitute a menace to them; on the other hand, the victory of the Entente would reestablish the kingdom in its integrity, a fact which can not but be recognized by our enemies."

The ratification of the treaty by the Roumanian Parliament can scarcely be considered as strictly legal, the White Paper states, since it is noted that the two great historical Roumanian parties abstained from participating in the election of this Parliament. We read then:

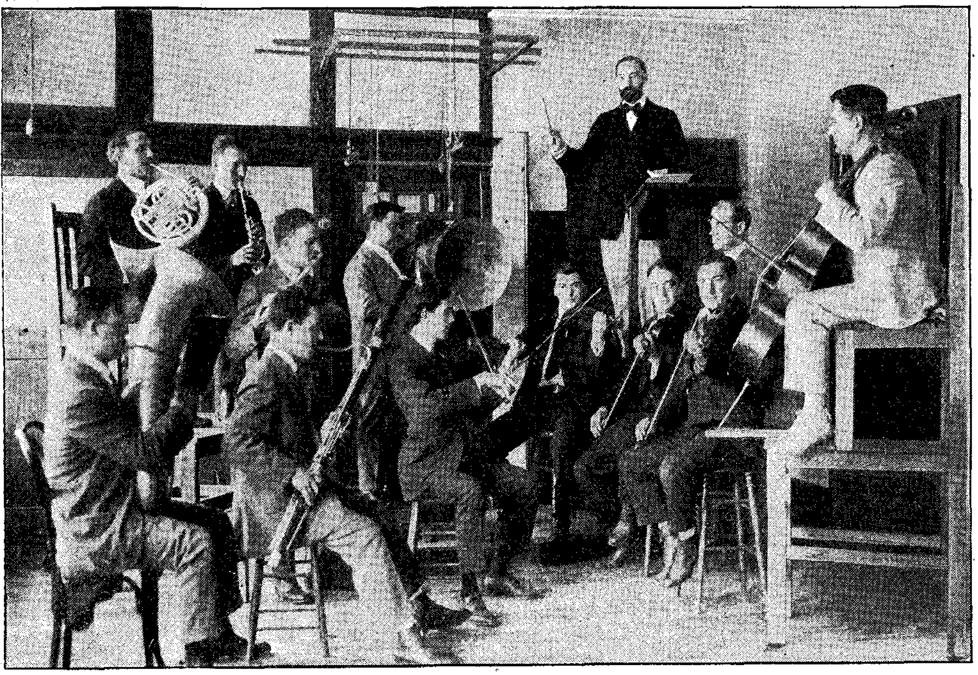
"Far from giving Roumania partial freedom, the present peace will complete her subjugation and her ruin; Germany will continue to occupy her territories, even after the ratification, which, as we have seen, she can put off as long as she may wish; the navigation of the Danube, the posts and telegraphs, and the railways remain under German control; by request of the Roumanian Government a German delegate has been appointed to each ministry. War-material and munitions are to be stored in the occupied territories and under the care of the German military authorities; finally, Roumania may only keep in being the forces necessary for policing her territory.

"A German company for agricultural exploitation has been founded with a capital of over £3,000,000. . . . On the signature of the treaty of peace the German Command promulgated an order requiring the entire male population of the occupied territories, that is to say, of two-thirds of Roumania, between the ages of fourteen and sixty, to carry out such work as may be assigned to them. The penalties that are to be imposed for disobedience include deportation and imprisonment, and in some cases, which are not expressly defined, even that of death."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE SCIENCE OF MAKING CANNED MUSIC

THE HARD-RUBBER "RECORD" that makes Caruso sing or Kreisler play in your own little den was not formed directly by the voice of the one or the violin of the other, any more than the print on this page was laboriously placed here by the editor's pen. Both are the results of modern quantity-reproduction—the wondrous methods by which all sorts of articles are multiplied by the million and distributed from sea to sea at a cost that bears only a small ratio to that of the original that was the source of them all. Your record was molded from a metal electrotype matrix, which was made from a "mother," which in its turn was molded from a "master," itself an electrotyped reproduction of the original wax disk whose grooves were really cut upon its surface by the sound-vibrations that it is ultimately to reproduce. In *The Scientific American* (New York, August 31), Austin C. Lescarboura tells of the various stages in the production and manufacture of a record. And first he describes the studio where is born the real music of which the record gives us only the counterfeit presentment. The arrangement of this music-room is all-important, Mr. Lescarboura tells us, and in most places the musicians are introduced to a "studio" before they enter the actual "laboratory" where they play to the reproducing machinery. He writes in substance:



Courtesy of the Columbia Graphophone Company.

PLAYING FOR A RECORD—NOT TO BREAK ONE, BUT TO MAKE ONE.

These players are so grouped that the horn at the rear will catch the tones of all the instruments in a proper blend without the over- or under-emphasis of any one of them.

"There is such a thing as 'phonograph fright,' just as there is the well-known stage fright. This, no doubt, is due to the changed conditions; there are no foot-lights, no audience, and no applause. There is simply a little horn to stare at and to sing into. It is a brand-new kind of work for the artist, who must learn to sing or play for the records. And that is where the 'atmosphere' helps matters; for it removes much of the cold, mechanical aspect of recording. The artist comes to a 'studio,' not a factory; and in the seclusion of the home-like private sitting-rooms he can rehearse his selections until he is ready for the laboratory on the floor above.

"The most bizarre feature of this laboratory scene is, no doubt, the seating arrangement. In order that each instrument will 'focus' on the horn without interference of any sort, the musicians are seated on chairs of varying heights, with the lowest ones nearest the horn and the highest ones—six feet tall, in some cases—at the rear of the semicircle. The music-stands, in turn, are suspended from the ceiling, by an arrangement of overhead rails and hangers.

"Certain instruments, such as horns, must be kept in the background, while others, the violin, for instance, are placed in the front row. In the case of brass instruments, where the horn is behind the player, a queer situation arises. The sound must be directed toward the horn, yet the musician must follow the orchestra-leader. Fortunately, with a large mirror mounted on an adjustable stand, the musician can sit with his back to the horn and the leader, while observing both through the mirror in front of him.

"When everything is in readiness, the musicians wait for the buzzer signal, which indicates that the recording apparatus has started and that every sound is being recorded. With the sound of the first buzzer signal, silence reigns.

"A few seconds later a second buzzer signal indicates that the selection can begin, since the requisite number of blank grooves have been cut at the start of the record. It is these blank grooves which permit the turntable of the home phonograph to come to speed before the selection begins.

"In the confined room of the recording laboratory the selection sounds quite loud. The leader carefully coaches the artist as well as the musicians. Finally, when the last note is reached singer and musicians stop short without another sound until a voice from the other side of the partition announces the completion of the record. Because of the automatic stopping devices now so common on phonographs, several blank grooves must be cut at the end of the record as well as at the beginning, and these grooves must of course be silent."

Should there be a discordant note the wax record is ruined and work must start all over again. There is no such thing as patching: the rendition must be absolutely correct. Once in a great while in the middle of a selection a sneeze or cough breaks out triumphantly! And no matter how much time may have been expended on the record up to that point, it is now wasted and work must begin again. We read further:

"What takes place during the recording of a selection can best be learned by entering the long and narrow room back of the partition.

"The sound-waves entering the large end of the specially devised horn are brought down and intensified as they approach the smaller end. Here they strike upon a diaphragm which vibrates in response to their impulses. Connected with the center of this diaphragm by a delicate lever is a fine cutting tool. This tool, moving in response to the motion of the diaphragm, cuts a groove in a revolving disk of soft wax, which groove corresponds in configuration with the outline of the sound-waves entering the horn.

"Much depends on the wax disk. Its surface is carefully prepared so as to be absolutely flat and smooth and free from imperfections of any kind. Preparatory to being used, the wax disks are kept in a cabinet that is electrically heated so as to maintain a constant temperature. When a selection is to be recorded, the wax disk, measuring a half-inch or more in thickness by the usual diameter of the standard record, is placed on the turntable. The gravity motor is started and the producer tool placed the proper distance in from the edge. The buzzer signal is given to the orchestra leader at this time, and with the cutting of the required number of blank grooves the second or 'start' signal is given."

The first wax record is a so-called test record and corresponds to a printer's proof. As it is played, the director, with the musical score in his hands, follows the selection, pointing out a loud note which must be subdued, or the weakness of the accompaniment, or criticizing the enunciation of a word. He thus "reads" the record, just as the editor proofreads and revises this page before the reader sees it. To quote further:

"After the wax record is completed, the wax is allowed to set or become hard. The test record is thrown out after having served its purpose, as the grooves of soft wax have been more or less ruined by the steel needle of the reproducer.

"The wax master is carefully covered over with fine powdered graphite, which is brushed evenly into every groove and hollow. It is then suspended in an electroplating tank and subjected to a weak electric current for a period of forty-five to fifty hours. The weak current necessitates a long immersion in the plating bath, and the deposit, in consequence, is extremely fine grained. The thin shell of copper deposited on the graphited wax, carrying every groove and variation of the master, is stript from its support and soldered on a heavy brass disk, after which it is nickel-plated to harden its surface. This electrotype, to give it the proper name, is the 'master.'

"A second electrotype operation now follows. The nickel-plated master is treated with acid to prevent the next copper plating from sticking, and it is placed in an electrotyping tank for a period of fifty hours. The thin copper shell is then removed and mounted on metal, and the electrotype thus obtained is called the 'mother.' The mother is nickel-plated, treated with acid, and placed in the electroplating tank in order to produce still another electrotype, which is known as the 'matrix' and from which the commercial records are molded.

"Every step in electrotyping must be carefully done, for like a chain the finished record is no better than the poorest work (the weakest link) of any department. Expert engravers examine the electrotypes, starting at one end of a groove and tracing it over hill and dale some half mile or more to the very end, armed with a powerful magnifying-glass and an engraver's tool. Little burrs and other slight imperfections of electrotyping are removed with a miniature chisel. All the while, however, due care must be taken not to remove or damage the 'music' at the bottom of the groove. Electrotypes are delicately polished on high-speed spindles with soft rags and cleaning liquids.

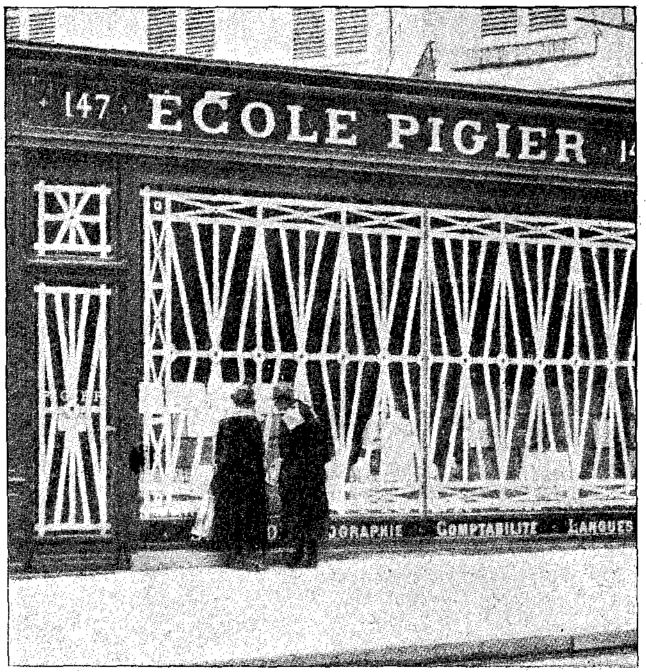
"The ultimate product of this studio is the sample record which is molded from the matrix. When this sample or file record passes a most exacting test, the matrix is approved of and shipped to the factory, where the records are turned out in large numbers for the phonographs of the world."

ANTIWINDOW-BREAKER—It is a well-known trick of the cautious burglar to press a sheet of paper smeared with some sticky substance against a window he desires to break, to avoid noise and flying splinters, says *The Organizer* (London, June):

"It is not so well known, perhaps, that windows thus treated are to a great extent protected against breakage by concussion. Paris, however, under the recent ordeal of heavy gun-fire and exploding shells, has utilized this fact on her shop-windows extensively, and, as might have been expected, has made an artistic success out of the process. Our illustration shows the windows of the École Pigier—a commercial training college—with the new 'decorations' in position. The crisscross of narrow strips of paper, attached firmly to the large sheets of glass, is found to be an effective protection against the concussion of a shell which may happen to burst near by, altho, of course, it does not prevent breakage by actual flying fragments. Even in the latter case, however, the treatment is found to limit and localize the breakage."

FLIVVERS ON THE RAILS?

AN EIGHTEEN-HUNDRED-POUND AUTOMOBILE carries five passengers; whereas a railway coach weighing 90,000 pounds seats only seventy. A railway-coach thus has three and a half times as much dead-weight per passenger as a touring-car. The coach has a roof and sides and is roomy; but, on the other hand, a touring-car carries its own motive-power and must be strong enough to withstand impacts on rough roads. Henry Ford thinks that passenger-coaches and freight-cars are years behind the times. He points out that the designers of railway rolling-stock have failed to utilize modern knowledge of light alloys and structural principles. Ford says, as quoted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, August 21):



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A DECORATIVE WINDOW-PROTECTION.

"Passenger-trains weigh fifty to one hundred and fifty times as much as the passengers in them. Four-fifths of a railroad's work to-day is hauling the dead-weight of its own wastefully heavy engines and cars. This is why railroad presidents have such a hard time to figure out freight- and passenger-rates on the 20 per cent. of live load to cover the cost of hauling this enormous 80 per cent. of dead-weight around."

On this the editor of the paper named above comments as follows:

"Criticism of railway management has been very common these past ten years, and doubtless much of it has been justified. But Ford and other critics whose profits have not been restricted by public-service commissions overlook the fact that experiments involving the investment of large quantities of new capital are not likely to be made where the profits from such experiments are apt to be confiscated by the public. It is to be hoped that out of the present situation there will evolve a saner policy of railway regulation, a policy that will attract new capital and enlist the most brilliant engineers and business managers in the service of our railways. To do this, however, we must scrap the old system of purely restrictive regulation of railways, and permit them to be operated so as to encourage capitalists to bet their money on the ablest engineers and managers.

"It is the veriest nonsense to speak of the railways as an industry that can not be developed to a much higher state of economic efficiency. If given adequate incentive, it is probable that in the next twenty years there will be little left of our present railways save their rights of way and station grounds."

WHY MANY INVENTIONS ARE FOOLISH

THE MAN WHO KNOWS about qualities, but takes no account of quantities, is responsible for many of our impractical inventions, especially those intended to "win the war," says an editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, August 14). He knows that a magnet will attract iron, and he wrongly concludes that this attraction will act across a great space. In former times he devised flying-machines by the score, to be propelled by human muscles, without inquiring whether these were relatively as strong as those of the birds. He knew what things would do, but not the degree in which they could be done. Engineers realize, the writer says, that to attain a desired end by mechanical means of any kind, the first things they must investigate are the quantities of energy and materials involved. They must make a careful study of the forces available, the strength of each element in the proposed machine, and how it will act in given circumstances. All that some of our inventors desire to know, apparently, is that iron is heavy and strong, that a magnet will attract, that water will flow, and so on. We read:

"To relatively few people other than engineers and scientists is it clear that correct economic reasoning is based on quantitative knowledge. For example, hosts of would-be inventors are flooding our War Department with suggested devices for winning the war. One comes with a plan to snatch the guns from the Huns with electromagnets suspended from balloons. Another would use magnets to deflect torpedoes from an attacked vessel. A third would even pull a submarine from the depths with magnets. We have selected these magnet schemes as an illustration because they serve exceedingly well to show how futile reasoning may be if only qualitative knowledge is involved without adequate quantitative knowledge.

"Magnets have the quality of attracting iron and steel; and, based on a knowledge of this quality, it seems feasible to many inventors to perform feats like those above mentioned. But a certain quantitative fact stands in the way of the proposed achievement. A magnet, whether permanent or electric, has almost no attractive power beyond a very limited distance. One need not be acquainted with the complete mathematical theory of magnetism . . . to appreciate how limited is the field of induced magnetism. Take even a little horseshoe magnet and observe its failure to move a pin that is half an inch distant; and contrast that lack of pulling power with its relatively great pull when the pin is only an eighth of an inch away. Similarly, as the pulling power of the huge electromagnet used in lifting great weights of iron or steel, even the crudest observation of the very rapid decrease of pulling power with increasing distance should make it clear that distance is a very important factor in any problem involving magnetic attraction.

"Distance is a quantitative factor which these qualitative 'inventors' of magnet war-schemes ignore. Their quantitative ignorance therefore dooms their plans to failure."

Analysis of a great number of chimerical schemes of would-be inventors has made it clear to the editor that the fundamental error in most of them has occurred because the inventors lacked quantitative knowledge. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," particularly when it is purely qualitative. He goes on:

"The ordinary run of men, even many of those who account themselves educated, fail to appreciate the real power of engineering knowledge because they fail to understand the wide gap between mere qualitative knowledge and knowledge that is quantitative as well as qualitative. They know, of course, that an engineer must have quite an extensive knowledge of the science of quantitative relations, mathematics, but what they do not understand is that mathematics is now applied in almost every branch of human knowledge, and with astonishing results. Cost analysis, strengths of materials, surveys of distances and areas—all such relatively simple applications of mathematics the average man can appreciate. But he begins to become hazy in his conceptions when you tell him that chemistry and electricity are now very largely reduced to mathematical laws; and that, guided by such laws, engineers can predetermine the economic possibilities of a vast number of 'novel' ideas.

"One war-inventor would petrify the enemy soldiers by deluging them with Portland cement grout. A little quantitative thing like the time element in the hardening of the cement—several hours—makes his scheme seem like a joke; but to him the plan was entirely serious, for all he knew about cement was its quality of hardening into rock.

"Showing how gullible most men are where an alleged invention is concerned, take the recent instance of the investigation of 'Garabed' ordered by Congress. Here was an inventor who claimed to have discovered how to 'create' power by a secret process, and practically without cost. Asked for his credentials, he produced only letters affirming belief in his honesty—not a letter stating that he had the slightest quantitative education or experience in the matters relating to power production. It never occurred to Congress that quantitative knowledge is essential in solving economic power-production problems. True, by some inspiration or accident an ignorant man might discover a novel and economic means of producing power. But if time and money are to be spent in investigating claims that are not even accompanied by quantitative data, would it not be equally sound economics to investigate every old housewife's remedy for croup or a cold in the head?

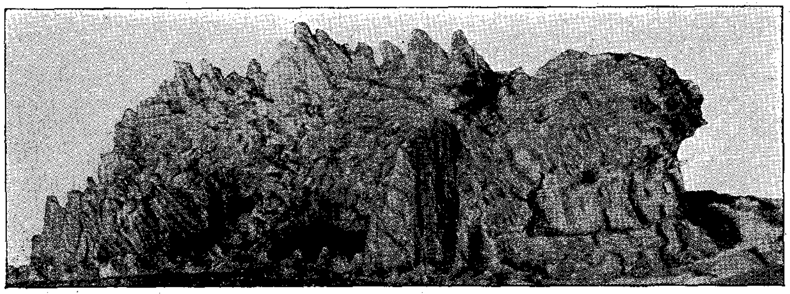
"In this connection it may be pointed out that Congresses, composed as they are largely of men having very limited knowledge of applied mathematics, inevitably blunder in nearly all acts that involve the solution of economic problems. And since most of their problems are economic, the records of one Congress after another are mostly records of incompetency. Is it a question of paying bonuses to men working in government factories? Congress does not ask for the economic or quantitative results of bonus payments in other factories. Congressmen can reason out the answer, without bothering with 'figures,' and they do, resulting in the uneconomic prohibition of bonus payments. Is it a question of railway or telephone or telegraph operation? Congress seeks no data to establish the economy of government versus company operation. Congressmen have merely to look into their own hearts to know that, at least during the war, such utilities should be operated by the Government. And so it goes. The great majority of important Congressional decisions have rested on mere qualitative reasoning, and therefore were almost as certain to be erroneous as the reasoning of the inventor who would pull *U*-boats from the 'vasty deep' with magnets floating on the surface above."

MOVING A MOUNTAIN TO THE CITY

THE CITY OF DENVER, in building its new zoological garden, is going the celebrated Hagenbach gardens in Hamburg one better. Like that famous outdoor menagerie, it is "barless"—that is, it keeps its animals in restraint, not by confining them in barred cages, but by imposing limits that they can not pass, closely copied from natural rock barriers. In the Hamburg garden these imitation rocks are of hand-modeled concrete. In Denver they are actual replicas of rock forms found on real mountains—the result of casting from models made directly from the rocks. The effect is of an actual mountain, or a considerable part of it, lifted bodily and transported to the city—a feat that we are told by tradition even the prophet Mohammed was not able to perform. He had to "go to the mountain," whereas the citizens of Denver are having the mountain brought to their doors for their delectation. Says a writer in *Municipal Facts* (Denver):

"The completion of Denver's new barless zoo, now under construction in City Park, will give this city the most advanced zoo treatment in the world. The only approach to it is the Hagenbach animal gardens in Hamburg, Germany, but the Hamburg work is far inferior because the concrete work there was modeled by hand, does not possess the highly stratified appearance of the Denver work, and is of the same uniform gray color throughout.

"The work now under construction at City Park represents a miniature mountain, about forty feet high, and includes two bear enclosures and a monkey-house. The main mass consists of overhanging cliffs, rising in two tiers. Between these two cliff formations, and directly over the sleeping dens and changing rooms, pine-trees, shrubs, and native grasses are to be planted, while a stream of water from the city ditch, running through the vegetation, will spill over the lower cliff rim through crevices and form miniature waterfalls. The end walls, and those separating



THE MODEL OF DENVER'S MINIATURE MOUNTAIN.

the pits from one another, jut out from the main mountain mass in the form of dikes. Each dike, in reality, consists of two walls, about six inches thick, held together by steel reenforcement, the space between being filled with dirt. Each dike is crowned with vegetation.

"The pits are open in front, but separated from spectators by an eighteen-foot moat filled with six feet of water. When full the water-level still is four feet below the top of the wall on the spectators' side, so that a bear swimming the moat would find an overhanging wall four feet high between him and the spectators. The water would give him no foothold and he would be as safely confined as tho. behind heavy bars.

"The entire construction is of structural steel and concrete. Mineral pigments are mixed with the concrete before it is poured, so that the correct rock color, in all its variations, is reproduced and can never be washed away.

"The present plan provides for two bear-pits and a monkey-house. The latter is one of the most ingenious and original features of the plan. It would be impossible to introduce tropical vegetation in Denver, so an exact replica of one of the Mesa Verde cliff-dwellings is to be set in the shelf of a great overhanging cliff. This will be complete, even to primitive ladders. The steel-work for this section has been installed and the walls are now being set up. Beneath the cliff is a boiler-room, where heat will be generated for the primates during winter months. The monkeys will be free to remain within their dwelling or leave during the coldest weather, experiments conducted at the zoo during the last two years proving that monkeys can survive this climate without contracting tuberculosis, if given a place in which to warm themselves at will. Heretofore, when shut up in a warm house all winter they have died, almost invariably from tuberculosis.

"Under the main mountain mass, backing the bear-pits, are located the sleeping dens and changing-rooms. One section practically has been completed, the last forms having been removed from the second tier of cliffs. There are two main corridors, the rear one designed for use of the attendants who feed the animals, and also for a changing-room for the beasts. The front corridor is divided into dens for the animals. Entrance to these is from the open bear-pits through cavelike openings and fissures in the face of the cliff. The dens are dark, for carnivorous animals sleep and breed better when they have such retreats. Air passes in at the cave entrances and out of the top through ventilators."

The present work, we are told, is but part of a comprehensive plan of development. The cliff may be extended at any time and to almost any length as demand arises. Provision must be made for lion, wolf, fox, and other carnivorous animals. In the case of the lion-pits, the moat will be widened so that the animals can not leap across the water. Beaver and muskrat pools, an aviary, and suitable haunts for ruminants are included in the plans. Before September the present work will have been finished and the bears and monkeys will be in their new quarters. We read further:

"In connection with the zoological improvement the cliff formations are to be backed by a landscape of Rocky Mountain trees, shrubs, and flowers. A pine and spruce forest already has been planted, and the ground is now being graded for a flower and shrub treatment. The anterior face of the cliffs will form a setting for a field of columbine, anemone, Indian paint-brush, harebell, and other mountain flowers.

"One of the most interesting features of this unique work is the manner in which cliff models were taken. Exact copies were made of rock formations on the summit of Dinosaur Mountain, the hogback between Morrison and Golden, where the first fossil remains of antediluvian monsters in this country were found.

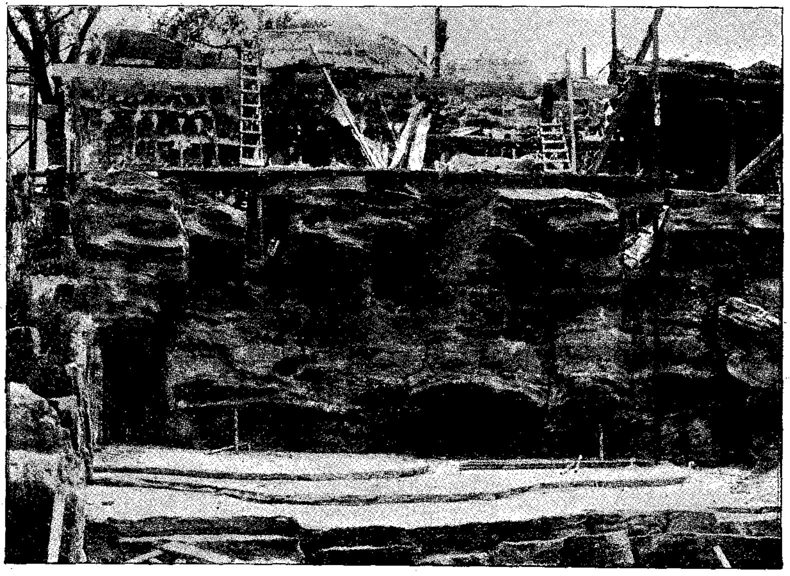
"The plan for the zoo had been perfected several years when the present city administration came into office. The author of the work, Victor Borcherdt, superintendent of the zoo, had presented it to several successive directors of the park department, but met with no encouragement from them. Mayor Mills, manager of improvements and parks in 1916, was immediately imprest with the importance of the suggestion, and recommended its adoption to Mayor Speer. During the fall of 1916, Mr. Borcherdt, with a force of experienced men, took impressions of the cliffs.

"Cement, glue, hemp fiber, food, and water were packed to the mountain top from the road below. So steep was the incline that burros were brought into play for this work. A camp was pitched on the spot selected, and three weeks were spent on this first phase of the work. The process, rather an intricate one, was the invention of Mr. Borcherdt.

"Briefly, this process is as follows: The cliff section to be copied is bounded by a raised band of cement. Within this border is prest a layer of clay half an inch thick. Over the clay is laid a mixture of cement and hemp fiber. When the outer cover dries it is removed and the clay is scraped from the rock face. The cement cover is then replaced, and a mixture of warm glue is poured between the rock face and the cover. Air-holes in the latter allow the escape of all air, and a perfect model, showing every erosion and crevice, is the result. A plaster cast is made from the glue cast, and from this the concrete cliffs are reproduced.

"Altho still in an uncompleted stage, experts have pronounced Denver's new zoo work to be the most comprehensive and realistic in the world. It is known that plans are being made by another city to adopt the same idea.

"As an entertainment feature, the new zoo will add immeasurably to the City Park, for one can hardly look at wild animals shut in by bars and wires without a feeling of pity. The city administration will encourage study of natural history at the zoo by classes of school children, and will take further steps to make it an educational institution second to none of its kind in America. Furthermore, it is an assured fact that the general health and productivity of the animals will be greatly improved."



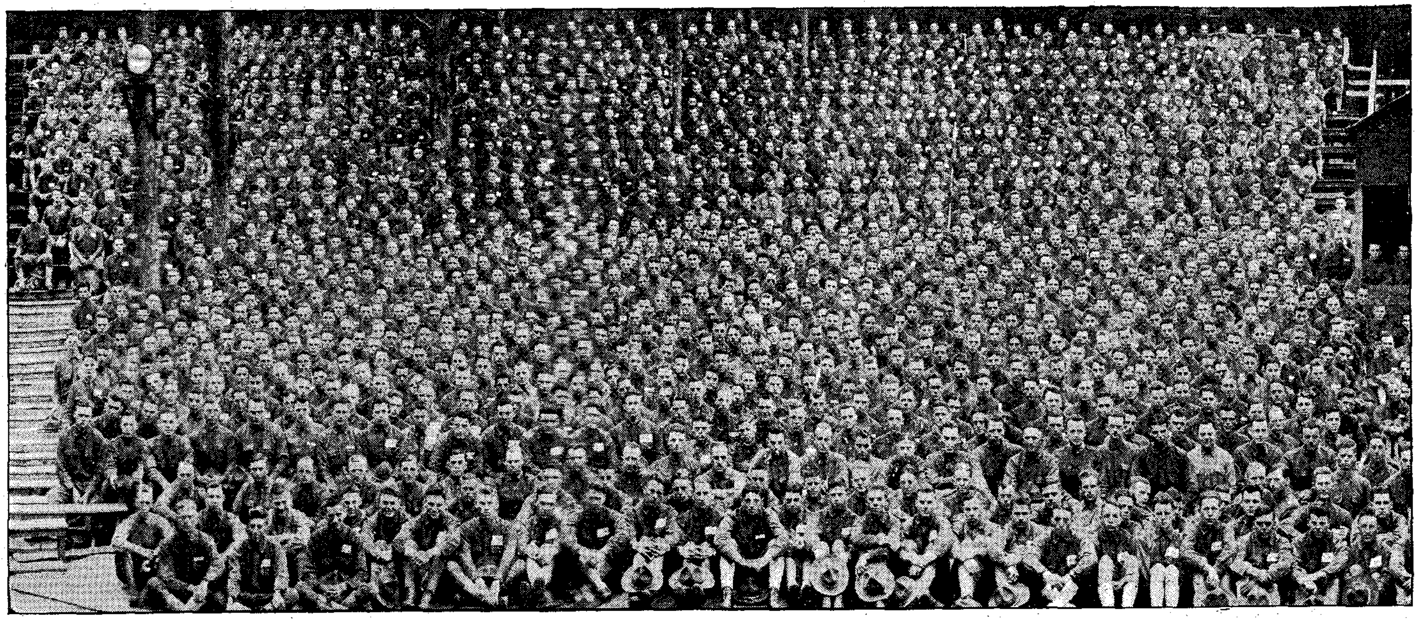
NEARLY READY FOR THE BEARS.

Here are homelike caves in the "rocks," and a moat in the foreground to bar them from freedom. Cascades will fall to the floor below from the jutting cliffs.

LETTERS - AND - ART

OUR MILITARIZED COLLEGES

WITH THE REOPENING of the college-doors the cap and gown will be a rare sight. Much that they typify, too, will be found to have gone into the same discard. Four hundred colleges will give sign that they are allied with the Army of the United States; training will be compulsory, and the "Students' Army Training Corps" will take the place of the reserve officers' training corps, with a definite military status. The instructions issued by the War Department explain that this new corps is intended "as an emergency measure, greatly to increase the scope of military instruction at colleges, and so provide a larger number of educated and trained men for the Army's needs." Another purpose to be effected is the discouragement of "hasty and premature enlistment for active service on the part of young men who, tho governed by patriotic motives, would serve the nation better by continuing their education until called to the colors in due course." The extreme of this process of conversion is seen in the case of Columbia, which has been turned into a military camp. October 1 is the date set for the initiation of this scheme, whereby men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five may be prepared for military service, while they are awaiting call in the draft. President Nicholas Murray Butler has announced that the university proposes to alter its entire organization and methods in order to carry out to the fullest the plans of the War Department. The changes contemplated are thus set forth in the press:



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THREE THOUSAND AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS AT THE PRESENT OFFICERS' TRAINING-CAMP OF

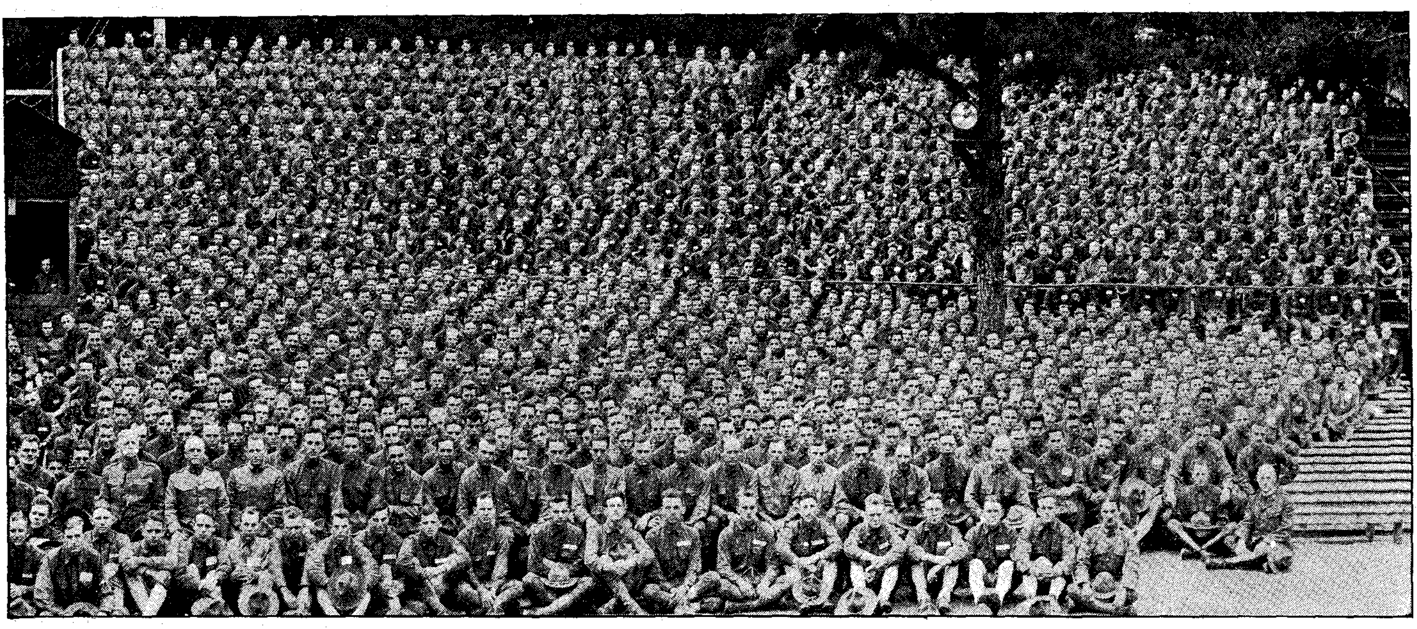
> "Colonel John P. Finley, detailed by the War Department, will take command of the military camp on October 1. All men who, after registration, are put in Class 1A, or are accepted for limited service, may, instead of awaiting assignment to a cantonment, enter Columbia, and, if accepted after physical examination, become members of the Students' Army Training Corps.
>
> "They will be members of the United States Army, will wear uniform, and will be under strict military discipline and control. They will receive the army pay of a private—$30 a month. The training will include military drill and instruction from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock every morning. In addition, they will be required to take three subjects of instruction to prepare for some special branch of military service. The subjects recommended are French, history, geography, mathematics, chemistry, physics, topography and map-making, hygiene and sanitation.
>
> "Courses also will be arranged for the benefit of those who look forward to the special study of medicine or engineering, and for those who wish to prepare for aviation, machine-gun work, artillery, or other branches of the service. A special course on the aims of the war will be taken by all students. The instruction will have no bearing upon candidacy for any academic degree, altho any student, who, when his military service is completed, desires to return to the university, will then make application in the usual way to receive academic credit for work done by him.
>
> "All students of college age who are physically fit, no matter in what part of the country they reside, will be accepted for admission at Columbia up to the limit of its capacity, on the recommendation of the administrative board of the corps and the director of university admissions. In admitting students, particular emphasis will be laid upon their personality and fitness to become officers. Hundreds of applications have already been received."

The change in our academic life began, as the New York *Evening Sun* points out, "long before the Government had learned that the war was not three thousand miles away." Three years ago Yale had almost become a military camp and training-school. Harvard, Princeton, and others were not far behind. Princeton was militarized last June, as Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams shows in an article published last May in the New York *Times:*

> "All students of eighteen years or more, unless specifically excused at the end of the first year by request of their parents to the President of the university, will be enlisted in the service of the United States Army or Navy, will be in uniform, and under military discipline as such, but will simply be 'detailed, inactive, for study and instruction' at Princeton. They will be subject to call by the President of the United States for active service before the age of twenty-one, 'but only in case of great national need.'
>
> "This does not mean that they will be compelled to take these new courses as if at West Point or Annapolis. Those excused at the end of their first year can go on with the old-fashioned four-year academic courses, freshman-year courses being the same in any case, but it means that practically all who are fit will

as a matter of fact take up military and naval courses. . . . . The plain, unpublished truth is that the Trustees of Princeton have been in a serious quandary during the last year or two to know how to keep their plant going as an institution of learning. So many of the students had left or were leaving to get into one branch of the service or another that it began to look as if the authorities would have a great many well-equipped but empty college-halls on their hands, like those at Oxford and Cambridge soon after England's entering the war.

"It is a wholesome indication of the patriotic spirit of the youth of the land that a similar state of affairs is threatening all of our institutions of learning in America. Dr. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University, has prepared elaborate statistics on the subject. He points out that this condition, namely, the desertion of students from the quiet life of thought to the strenuous life of fighting, is merely a little more acute at Princeton than at any of the other colleges as yet. This year no less than fifty-two per cent. of those left on the Princeton enrolment have 'deserted.' And so little college-work is being done by the restless remainder that the Trustees saw that some radical measures would have to be adopted."



PLATTSBURG—THE SENIOR CLASS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHICH NOW EMBRACES 400 COLLEGES.

One of the Trustees, in speaking of the changes, declared: "We are not the ones who deserve the credit for the 'patriotic move.' This most radical step in the history of the college is prompted by the patriotism of the boys themselves. What choice had we?" What was done at Princeton will now be practically followed by the 400 designated colleges. The program outlined below may be taken as typical, making allowance for the fact that Mr. Williams wrote before the last draft-bill passed Congress:

"In addition to the French, Canadian, and American officers already there, the Government will supply other experts for instruction in tactics, etc. For the rest of the work the university faculty is already well equipped for giving thorough instruction in the new army and navy courses in languages, sciences, international law, and so on, which have already been submitted to and approved by the Training and Instruction Branch of the General Staff of the United States Army and by the proper navy authorities.

"These new courses are to be taken in three years' intensive work, thanks to two summer sessions of nine weeks each devoted to rigorous field-work instead of the old-fashioned long-vacation 'loaf.' During these three years they will not be subject to the draft even when within the draft age. Their status will be precisely that of cadets at West Point and Annapolis. At the end of that time, by passing examinations and meeting other requirements, they may become lieutenants in the Army or ensigns in the Navy. Meanwhile, they will have been qualified for and will have received the usual academic degree of A. B., B. S., or Litt. B.

"As at West Point and Annapolis, they will wear a distinctive uniform of their own, or perhaps a modification of the regular uniform with some distinguishing insignia, and they will be under strict military discipline. There will be no more sleeping late and rushing into the lecture hall, breakfastless and half-drest, as in the old days when we were in college. Reveille at 6:20, march to breakfast by platoon, as the aviators do down there now—that sort of thing. There are to be no more absences, and no excuses (rendered afterward) for sickness. If sick, the student will report as sick and be sent to the doctor, who will order him to the hospital list or back to duty as fits the case.

"The summer session will go into effect this year for the benefit of students now in college. So by taking two summer sessions the present freshmen may finish in two more years and be ready for active service.

"This revolutionary change in the course of study and the status of the student will prove of benefit not only to the country, but to the college, whether the war lasts long or not. For it keeps alive and functioning patriotically a well-equipped plant which otherwise might soon have been obliged to close its doors except as a training-camp or hospital. It will also have the advantage of keeping a great many impatient young men, many of them of potential officer-stock, in college and patriotically occupied until such a time as they are matured enough and technically trained enough to serve their country. . . . . . .

"Moreover, if the war does not last the students will not have lost anything except a little Greek and Latin. It is quite possible that they may be able to worry through life, even a life of peace, without such adornments. It has been known to happen. Latin and Greek will no longer be required for entrance at Princeton. That in itself is a great revolution. Princeton was the last institution of learning in America to hold out against the onslaught on the classics. Some of the educational conservatives down there fondly believe that this letting down of the bars is also only 'for the duration of the war.' I fear that they are doomed to disappointment. I prophesy that, among the many changes the war is bringing to pass, this change will be permanent. I have friends on the Faculty to whom this will be a bitter blow, but I know that even they will admit that it is better to have a live college than a dead language, and that there is another thing more important now than either."

Contemplating all these changes which the colleges are undergoing, *The Evening Sun* feels that "in spite of the pressure of war, the old organization must be preserved":

"It will not do to let the wheels stop entirely. At least a skeleton of the old structure must be saved, and even in war-times the 'humanities' must not be neglected. The work of the scientific schools is apt to survive easily, as it fits in with the obvious technical demands. But the maintenance of the ancient cultural forces is equally important. Surely a way can be found to save and continue in limited but vital functioning all the finer elements of the old curriculum. We are inclined to think that study of Greek literature, art, philosophy, and 'humane letters' was never so importantly an 'essential industry' as at present. We shall need them when peace comes. The light must be kept burning."

NEW STATUS OF MILITARY BANDS

THE FAMOUS BAND of the French Garde Républicain has already given Americans an idea of what martial music may become, and a revolution is impending in this particular branch among us. Mr. Walter Damrosch, who has just returned from France, is the herald of this change, which comes about through a new ruling of General Pershing. "I would like our army bands to play so well," he said to Mr. Damrosch, "that the people will say when we march up Fifth Avenue after peace has come, 'Here is another proof of the justice of military training.'" Before that happens the status of music among our troops in France will be definitely fixt as "a part of military efficiency." This will involve the withdrawal of bandsmen from the ranks of stretcher-bearers where they have hitherto served and furnished numbers among the casualty list. The New York *Tribune* gives an account of Mr. Damrosch's interview with General Pershing and what came out of it:

British official photograph from Feature Photo Service.

PLAYING TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

Bandsmen hereafter will not go near the front-line trenches, according to new rulings, but the band will play the regiment to the front and meet it on its return.

"Summoned to General Headquarters only a few days before the big offensive at the Marne, Mr. Damrosch dined with General Pershing and his staff. 'We spoke not one word of battles—only of music,' he says.

"As a result of the conference Mr. Damrosch examined personally every one of the two hundred bandmasters conducting in the American Expeditionary Force. It was decided that since they are to be commissioned second lieutenants by recent order of Congress they must be trained, as all officers are, in their special line.

"So, with the aid of the French Government and the cooperation of Pershing's staff, a school has been established, to open about October 15 in an old stone mill near General Headquarters, where conductors will be instructed. There will be a supplementary school to train players in order that the personnel of every American band will be fifty real musicians. General Pershing has desired that the bands be modeled on the Garde Républicain. The pupils will be trained to play the oboe, bassoon, and French horn, instruments used by this famous French band, but not by the Americans. It will take three months to train them and two to train the conductors.

"André Caplet, now sergeant in the French Army, who conducted for two years at the Boston Opera, will be at the head of the school. François Casadesus, another famous French musician, will teach orchestration, and many professors serving as privates in the French Army will be released to teach the Americans.

"According to Mr. Damrosch, this will place American band music in the Army on an equal footing with that of bands in the French and British armies. The regimental band will no longer be at the whim of the commanding officer. It will be used only for musical purposes, because of the extremely important psychological effect of music on the men. The band will not go near the front-line trenches, but will play the regiment to the front and meet it with music on its return.

"During his stay in Paris Mr. Damrosch witnessed a remarkable change in the feelings of the French people, from deep depression to a glow of enthusiasm, due, he says, to the victory of the Americans at Château-Thierry and the constant arrival of fresh American contingents. It was with this new impetus that the French went into the battle of the Marne."

Some interesting features of the new musical *entente* between France and America are revealed in Mr. Damrosch's account of his experience in France. His original plans seem to have miscarried, for they began in the midst of Paris's hour of deepest gloom. Their complete frustration was due to a happier circumstance however. To a New York *Times* interviewer Mr. Damrosch says:

"I went over to France in June with ample means from Harry Harkness Flagler to organize an orchestra of French musicians and give concerts in the American rest-camps. When I arrived in Paris I found that, on account of the military exigency, it was not possible for me to get railway accommodations to carry a large orchestra with their instruments about the country. Every inch of space was needed for soldiers and war-materials.

"So I decided to give several concerts in Paris and then to return to America. Then I set about recruiting eighty men for my orchestra. At the first rehearsal only forty-three appeared. I began to think then that I should not even be able to give my concerts. I spoke to the men that had come to the rehearsal and asked their aid. 'All that I ask,' I told them, 'is that you lend me eighty men for a few days. America has sent you a million men and stands ready to send you millions more. Now, can't you manage to find me just eighty for a short time?'

"In a few days I had the orchestra complete. In it there were half a dozen of the most eminent French artists who had never played in an orchestra. They volunteered their services merely because I was an American conductor, and every person in France is anxious to show his appreciation of what America is doing."

One of Mr. Damrosch's concerts was a gala event on the French national holiday, July 14, in the hall of the Conservatoire, which had never until then, it is said, been occupied by a foreign conductor. We read of this event and of a discovery that will make a sensation in the Western musical world:

"Dr. Damrosch had Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, Messrs. François Casadesus, Alfred Cortot, Robert Schmitz, and Joseph Jemain as assisting artists in his concert at the Conservatoire, the profits of which went to the French Red Cross. The performance, which began with 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and closed with the 'Marseillaise,' included the Symphony No. 3 of Saint-Saëns, a suite for *viole d'amour*, by Lorenziti, the 'Afternoon of a Faun,' by Debussy, and the 'Symphonic Variations' of César Franck. Mlle. Boulanger assisted at the organ in the Saint-Saëns symphony, and Dr. Damrosch later became acquainted with the music of her sister, Lili Boulanger, a composer whom he hopes to introduce to American audiences this year. Mlle. Boulanger died four months ago and all of musical France went into mourning for her.

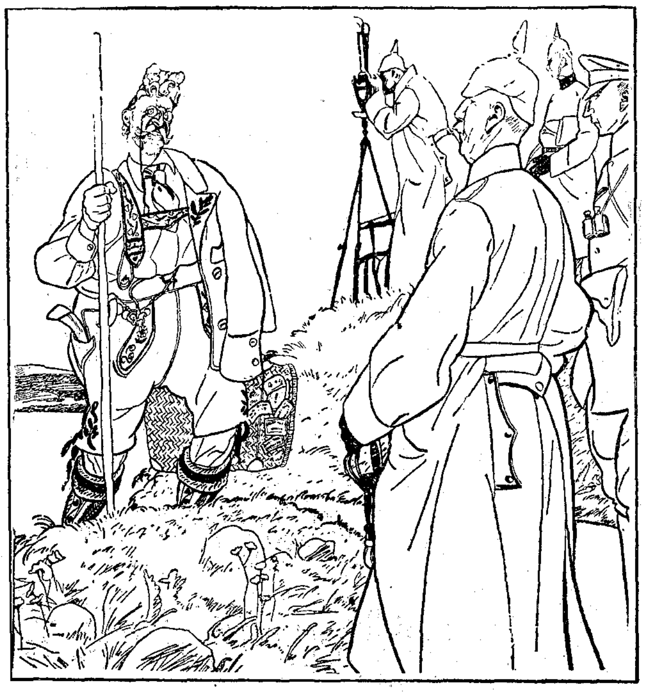
> "I think that Lili Boulanger is the greatest woman composer the world has ever seen. Tho only nineteen years old, she has composed some remarkable works. I heard some of them in Paris and was greatly imprest by them, especially her dramatic scene, 'Faust and Helena.' The Symphony Society will introduce Mlle. Boulanger's music to New York this winter with this scene. I am also planning for the New York Oratorio Society to give her choral works, 'On the Death of a Soldier' and 'Hymn to the Sun.'
>
> "I shall be particularly glad to do this, because I recently made the statement that I did not think there would ever be a great woman composer. I was partly right. We have no woman Brahms or Beethoven. But I think there are great possibilities of it, now that I have heard some of the works of Lili Boulanger."

NO TIMES FOR THE SATIRIST

SATIRE AS A LITERARY FORM is seen to be proving itself fit only for the piping times of peace. And it apparently takes itself far too seriously even then. Given a cataclysm like the present war, and this literary instrument which took itself on occasions as the most powerful in the writer's armory appears puny enough; while all the evils it ever thought itself born to combat become more like Don Quixote's windmills than real adversaries. A rather wide range of examples in proof of such contentions is gathered up by a writer in the New York *Evening Post:* "With such gigantic evils stalking at large, with brutality, lust, and every other passion loosed, with millions facing the foe in hot anger, satire seems a trumpery rapier." Naming over the professional satirists who gave the world some few thrills to relieve its boredom, this writer observes that "since August, 1914, unchained the terrible wickedness that had been simply sleeping before, the favorite satire of prewar times has taken on a look of puniness":

> "From the plays of Shaw, Ibsen, and Strindberg, and the novels of Anatole France, Stinde, and Samuel Butler, down to the cartoons of *Simplicissimus* and the smartest newspaper paragraphs, how much deeper was satire, in all its forms, seeing into the world's life than the blind society-at-large it derided? How much of the crusted volcano did it divine? Those much-advertised problems and shams into which it ostentatiously cut seem in retrospect as trivial as the Chestertonian nonsense-novel, the Beerbohm parody, to which the lightest satirists turned their hands. Since the gates of Belgium were violently burst open, who has had an ear attuned to a sound so tiny as the clap of the door in the doll's house, which the satirists once thought made all Christendom ring? Shaw thought that our nineteenth century, regarding itself the summit of civilization and talking of the past as a cruel gloom, was really 'the most villainous page of recorded human history.' The Boer War and Dreyfus case figured in his indictment, but for the most part was it not built on such facts or allegations as doctor's incompetence, public taste for *pâté de foie gras*, our weakness for idealism, vivisection, and Darwinism, and the misconception of marriage? The appearance of a munitions baron in one play, a chocolate soldier and playfully new depictions of Napoleon and Cæsar in others, shadow forth such actors upon the present world-stage as greed, militarism, and dynastic conquest in rôles that it is hard to regard with patience. Samuel Butler was a boasted purge of European hypocrisy, but what are his little pellets good for now? France's 'Penguin Island' is as far from hitting the central mark with force in its wide-flung condemnation as it is from doing justice in its utter pessimism to the elements of hope and reconstruction which have just shown their immense power.
>
> "In America, war and its evils have drawn many barbed shafts, from Hosea Biglow's gibes at the rattling kettle-drummer to Mark Twain's ironic 'War Prayer.' In Europe, from Erasmus, one of the greatest satirists, who devoted his 'Complaint of Peace' to war as he did other works to religious error, on to Alfred Noyes's plays of the Balkan wars, a huge satirical anthology could be compiled on militarism and its train of mammon, imperialism, and chauvinism. True, little shows great force. Here we have not had a satirist to do what Cervantes did for the literature of chivalry, Butler for Puritanism in 'Hubibras,' and Voltaire for formalist superstition in 'Candide.' But after all, satire can not cope with cataclysms. The immense abuses connected with or sheltered by the war our foe is waging are beyond its province; they demand the thundertones of a Carlyle or Isaiah in overwhelming denunciation. We can not be ironic, sarcastic, or insidiously witty about such evils; we must show a blazing indignation. Men whose soul is sick with each day's 'report of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled' can relieve themselves only by stern resolve and action. A great conflagration of wrath is needed. Where a wrong is to be come at by indirection, we can use ferreting forces; this is in the open, to be struck down by our hugest engines."

The old boastfulness of satire "appears more than a little ludicrous," says the writer here, and few will gainsay him. His examples are drawn from our Allies, because they had a social life sufficiently complex to provoke satire to try its best:



A GERMAN CARTOON ON ROSNER.

Early in the war, when things were going better for them, the Germans saw the ludicrous figure of Karl Rosner hovering around the camp as a Boswell of the Kaiser. Now even his flattering offices are welcomed for hope or encouragement.

> "One young novelist-satirist, Gilbert Cannan, gravely informed England before the war that just two satirical themes remained in that country—money and sex. Would any radical Englishman of to-day assent to the statement that prewar England had nothing but 'sex and money' to satirize? Would any Frenchman, looking back to the Caillaux scandal and all the rest, say that of France? And what of Europe as a whole? Granting that satire's field is hardly as wide as all evil, we may still think that it did not wholly occupy it; and certainly it did not do all it swaggeringly assumed to do."

NEW SCHUBERT SONGS—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that news has come of a chance finding in a villa attic of a little gilded volume containing some hitherto unknown compositions of Franz Schubert. The occasion was the clearing out from the attic of a lot of old books and pieces of music. The book contained thirty pages, on which were written three quartets composed for flute, guitar, viola, and bass viol. The compositions show all the traces of the great master's rich art. With the volume was a faded sheet of paper with the short sentence, "This Franz himself wrote." Of the genuineness of the find there remains no doubt whatever. Evidently the volume was a gift by Schubert to ancestors of the present possessors of the volume, who were closely connected in friendship with Schubert. The paper expresses the hope that the volume will come into auction in behalf of some war-fund, and that it will be knocked down to some one who has profited by the war and is willing to bid a high sum for it.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A NEW WAY FOR WOMEN TO AID THE WOUNDED

WINNING THE WOUNDED BACK TO HEALTH has offered a new opportunity for woman. She takes her charge when the nurse has done with him, and he is advanced to the convalescent stage, where interest for the mind is more important than ministration for the body. This new career for women is called "occupational therapy," and War Service Classes have been at work for some time at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, fitting women for these duties. Physicians and surgeons say that "nothing tends so greatly to impede the progress of the health of a patient as a lack of something with which to occupy his mind." The classes started last spring with forty-two women, and most of this number have already qualified for service in the convalescent hospitals either here or in France. The call has recently come from France for as many as a thousand women to act as aids in occupational therapy, and the school is endeavoring to help meet this demand. The course of training, outlined in the New York *Times*, is brief:

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GENERAL GORGAS, WITH HIS CHARGES,

Inducting one convalescent soldier in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington into the mysteries of carpet-weaving.

"For that reason the women who are accepted as pupils are necessarily of the highest type. During the three months' training they are under the instruction of some of the leading men and women in their respective types of work. Weaving, modeling, toy-making, wood-carving, basketry, block-printing, simple metal-work, simple bookbinding, and various kinds of handiwork, including netting and knitting, are some of the subjects taught. They are things that an invalided soldier could quickly learn how to do. They are, above all, things that would serve to take his mind off the scenes of the past.

"No attempt is being made by the women directing this work to turn it into any type of vocational training. That may come afterward, however, of its own accord. For instance, toy-making is acknowledged by all industrial heads to be one of the coming industries of the nation. With nothing but the simplest tools, the women already graduated from the school have made toy villages which might well compete with the finished products in the department-stores. They possess an individuality and charm superior to the toys now being placed on the market.

"The method by which the school got its toy-making instructor is interesting. Those in charge didn't want any one who was at the head of an industrial establishment and who was more interested in numbers and figures than in the uniqueness of the finished product. They wanted somebody who took a keen delight in just sitting about whittling things that might bring delight to a child. They found this man in an old, lame New England artist, who made his living illustrating children's books, but who took his recreation in shaping things out of wood with a penknife. His love for that type of work has been transmitted to the people he has been instructing and has found expression in the things they have made. A model of a New England village is the contribution of one of the pupils who has always lived in that part of the country; a model of a Southern plantation, with its mammies, banjo-players, and watermelon-wagons, is the contribution of a Southern woman. The most charming, perhaps, is the model of a village on the Irish coast, made by a woman who is a university graduate and well-known lecturer and writer. She has taken to this field of work as the best service to the country."

No doubt is felt as to the response the soldier will make to this form of diversion; whether he finds in it a future occupation will depend upon his own choice. "The making of fishing-nets, the coloring of plates in colors, the carving of book-rests, bowls, and the like, the weaving of rugs, and the caning of chairs, all of these are things which can be made useful and which can do much in the way of helping a man to find himself." Surgeon-General Gorgas lays down these qualifications for women entering this field:

"Every effort will be made to choose for this service women of unusual strength of character. They should be able to do hard and serious work, to spend long hours when occasion demands, to forego many of the luxuries and comforts of normal home life, properly to subordinate their personal interests to the good of the service, and to cooperate with the medical officers, nurses, and others in the conduct of their work.

"The personal qualifications of Reconstruction Aids are in the main those of good teachers, knowledge and skill in the particular occupation to be taught, attractive and forceful personality, teaching ability, sympathy, tact, judgment, industry.

"Reconstruction Aids must be between the ages of twenty-five and forty years—only in the case of women with unusual qualifications will an exception be made to this rule.

"They must be citizens of the United States or subjects of one of the countries allied with the United States in the war against Germany. They must furnish at least two references as to character and such further certificates of professional ability as may be requested."

After the three months' training at the school the pupils receive a month's practical training at one of the hospitals in the city. Continues the account in *The Times:*

"Aids qualifying for government service, if accepted by the

Surgeon-General, will be placed on the active list, subject to call for service. The pay at the outset is $50 a month when on duty in the United States and $60 outside the limits of the United States. Quarters and rations are furnished in the hospitals to which the women are assigned. When these are not furnished by the hospitals the aids receive additional pay of $62.50 a month.

"The tuition for the course of training is $100. This includes the laboratory fee and the equipment. Mrs. Howard Mansfield and Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, both of whom have helped make the school what it is, are the directors of the War Service Classes. The autumn session begins October 3."

"FIRST ESSENTIAL TO A WORLD PEACE"

DANGEROUS PACIFISM is more likely to be found outside than inside the ranks of church people. This statement in respect to England was made by Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford, the day of his arrival here, and the Bishop will find that the churches of America possess no more of the doctrine he resents than he finds at home. His companion, the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Guttery, of the Primitive Methodist Church, reports also "a grim determination not to leave this business half finished for our children's children to finish." Their mission here is to urge in the Churches of America the idea of a League of Nations after the war, and they come by invitation of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, which is associated with the speaking division of the Committee on Public Information in disseminating knowledge of America's aims. In making their first public statement to the press, Dr. Guttery incidentally observed that they were to "tell Americans that the English free churchmen look upon President Wilson and Lloyd George as the two strongest men on the planet." The Bishop, as reported by the New York *Evening Post*, emphasized the need of civilians keeping their minds on the "right objects":

"I suppose the war is so absorbing that one comes to lose a sense of the end in waging it. What we need is to keep the moral end uppermost, if we can. One reason I appreciate so highly coming here is that I consider no man has done so much toward this as your President Wilson.

"I feel like Lord Grey and President Wilson that in many countries we must view the future with something like despair if we were to go on after the war building armaments against one another, and there is a hope that springs up out of despair—we do not believe that our civilization is to go under. If it is not, we must unite all forces which make for liberty and justice to make war impossible. And it seems to me the more democratic the nations become, the more chance there will be for such a league; that is to say, the more we must rely on public sentiment and not on secret negotiations.

"I do not underestimate the difficulties of such a league of nations, but they can be overcome if we get a sufficient force of public opinion. We must arrive at some basis to make war as difficult as possible. By far the most efficient instrument is a League of Nations which would be specifically based on the principle of substitution of arbitration for war. I hope there will be such hatred and horror of war as will supply motive power enough to make a League of Nations possible. I recognize the need of the employment of force as a last resort, in the case where a recalcitrant nation might not agree to the settlement arrived at, but I am inclined to lay particular stress on the opportunity of bringing economical forces to bear. Force, as a last resource, could be resorted to as a final measure by the nations comprising the League, all working together.

"In England now there is an extremely strong force of public opinion rising which, I think, will justify statesmen in doing much that would have been impossible some years ago."

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia), fearing that Dr. Gore will be interpreted as voicing the feelings and desires of the Anglican Church alone, speaks of "the rising tide" in Great Britain "flowing strongly" in the direction of forming a League of Nations. It also reproduces, what was hinted at in this department last week, the action taken by the Spring Assemblies of the larger Nonconformist Churches:

"The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, which met in London in April, unanimously passed a resolution introduced by the veteran Dr. Clifford as follows: 'That this Assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland notes with the deepest satisfaction the wide-spread desire for the establishment of an international tribunal or council for the judicial settlement of all differences arising among the nations of the world, without having recourse to war. The Assembly rejoices that the proposal has received the support of the President of the United States, the Prime Ministers, Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, Ambassadors and other leaders and representatives of the people.

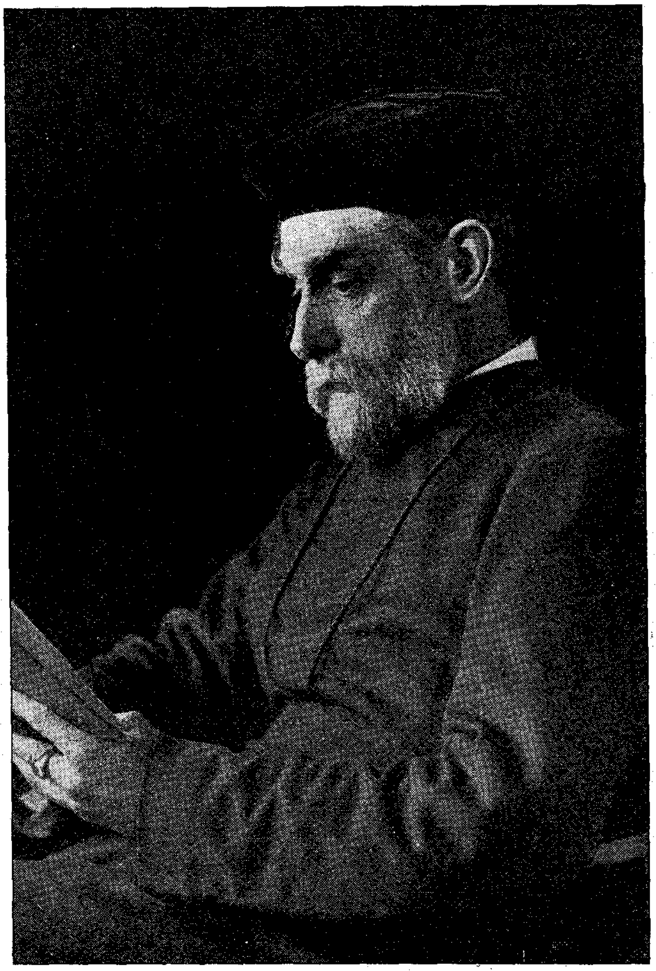


Photo Press Illustrating Service.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD,

Who thinks the more democratic the nations become the better chance there is for a league to destroy war.

"'The Assembly urges that this interstate machinery for the settlement of "justiciable" controversies among the nations and for conciliation and arbitration on other matters of dispute should (1) be established as speedily as possible; (2) that it should be placed in the forefront of the terms of peace; (3) deal not only with the reduction of armaments and disputes as to boundaries, but also with the sources of economic strife; (4) establish a code of international law prohibiting secret treaties, demanding that agreements among nations shall not be operative until they have received the assent of the representative authorities of the peoples concerned; (5) and fully provide for the pronouncement and enforcement of the law on all matters submitted for arbitration and adjudication.'

"In the month of May, the Congregational Union of England and Wales held its annual Assembly also in London, and unanimously passed, on the motion of Sir Arthur Haworth, Bart., the following resolution: 'This Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, praying for the speedy ending of the present war, with its appalling losses and horrors, desires earnestly that so vast an expenditure of life and treasure may be overruled of Almighty God to render war impossible and result in the establishment of a permanent world-wide peace. It welcomes with gratitude as a Divine leading the deepening conviction in the ultimate ideal of a League of Nations.

"'It would, therefore, respectfully urge that the institution of a League of Nations should be put in the forefront of the peace terms as their guaranty, and that a Conference of Nations be called to meet immediately after the treaty of peace has been signed. It records its judgment that a first essential to a world peace as the outcome of the world-war is the general disarmament of all the nations, except in so far as is required for the maintenance of internal order and the supply of an international force sufficiently strong to enforce the will of the League. And this Assembly urges all its churches and members to create, in support of such proposals, a strong Christian conviction that may strengthen the Government in its efforts to secure the League of Nations.'"

These resolutions show the desire of vast numbers of the Free Churches in the United Kingdom, says *The Episcopal Recorder*, and individual churches and groups of churches have ratified these resolutions and indorsed the principles underlying a League of Nations. One group of churches organized a Christian International day, and passed a resolution affirming "its confidence in the policy for forming a League of Nations with a view to the abolition of war, and asserting its deep conviction that the closer cooperation of the Christian Churches of all lands, and the fuller realization of their spiritual unity in Christ, are essential to the success of such a policy." *The Recorder* thinks it is time that "the Allies agree as fully as possible upon the terms of peace that they are determined to exact, and then the world will see exactly for what we are fighting, not merely as an academic proposition, but as a matter of practical world politics."

SECT ELIMINATED FROM WELFARE DRIVE

NON-SECTARIANISM WAS EMPHASIZED at the outset of the effort to effect the consolidation of the welfare drive for $170,000,000 to be made in November. Mr. John R. Mott, the head of the Y. M. C. A. the world over, was chosen as Director-General of the United War Work Campaign. His nomination was made by Mr. John C. Agar, representing the National Catholic War Council, and was seconded by Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, of the Jewish Welfare Board. The new drive, of which this act is the augury, will also be nonsectarian in every respect. "Joint publicity and joint pledge-cards are planned," says Mr. David Lawrence, writing from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, "and while individuals can specify the organizations to which the gifts shall be given, this will not be encouraged, for the funds will be distributed among the seven war organizations on a prorata basis and expenses will likewise be so apportioned." How strange an emotional experience this will be Mr. Lawrence goes on to give some hint:

> "America has never experienced anything like a common movement of all religious institutions, tho there are more tolerance and religious freedom here than in most other lands. The interesting thing is that while all these different sectarian societies will unite to get funds and will hereafter endeavor to blend their efforts as much as possible in the war-zone, they are not expected to surrender their identity. Dr. Mott himself called attention to that to-day when he quoted from President Wilson's letter, which said in part:
>
> "'In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic cooperation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service.'"

Dr. Mott has had opportunities to judge of the morale of all the armies, for he spent months in Germany and Austria among Allied prisoners before the United States entered the war. He told Mr. Lawrence that "it is not a matter of pride or prejudice." But—

> "There never has been as clean an army, one so efficient in morale, and one from which springs the conquering spirit as the United States Army. I say this deliberately, because I have studied the physical facts and observed the spirit of our troops in France—their physical, mental, and moral efficiency.
>
> "There must be causes for this. Our Government has had no uncertain policy in this respect. Morale is admittedly the chief factor in warfare, but we do not always give sufficient study to what produces it. Our Government, however, has favored both obligatory and voluntary measures to uphold the morale of American soldiers and sailors. Most important in my opinion is the large place that has been given to the voluntary agencies who endeavor to bring the best principles of the American spirit to bear on the situation. I can not pay too high a tribute to the War Department Commission on Training Activities, who stimulate and guide these civilian agencies. It is something new in the history of wars.
>
> "Perhaps the public has heard very little of a certain Committee of Six, too. It is very important. Protestants, Catholics, and Jews compose it. They advise the Government on all matters pertaining to chaplains. It was through their efforts that Congress recently provided one chaplain for every 1,200 men, or three to a regiment, instead of one chaplain to 3,600 men, as before. The same spirit of cooperation prevails at General Pershing's headquarters, where the Commander-in-Chief has asked Bishop Brent, Father Dougherty, and Paul Moody to take care of all matters pertaining to army chaplains."

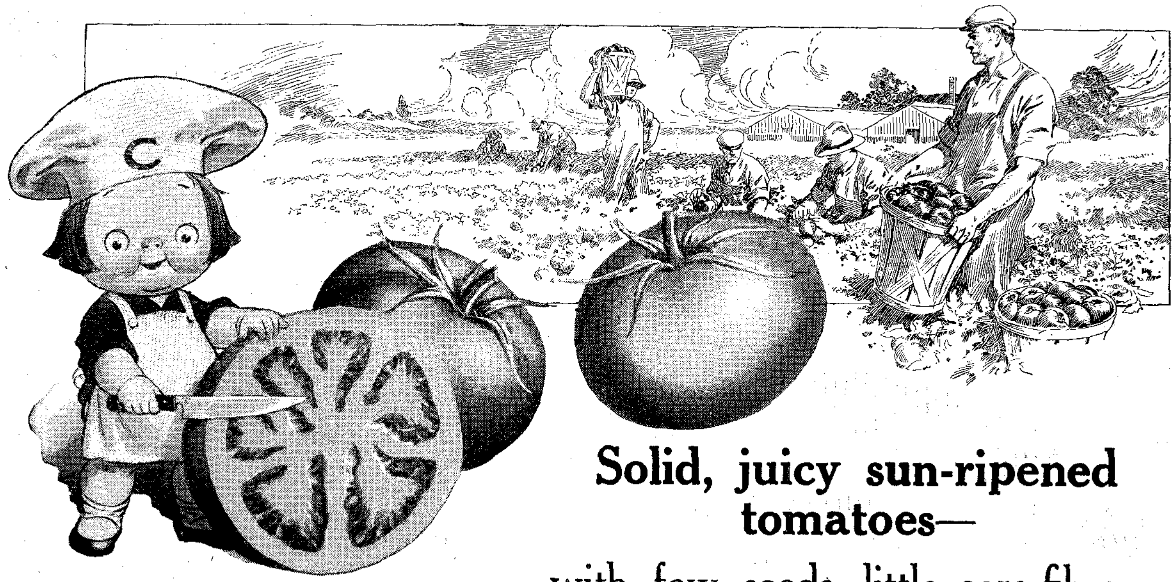
The friction and misunderstandings that have occurred between members of the three principal welfare organizations, Mr. Mott is confident, can not be repeated under the new system of coaching secretaries:

> "We arrange for them to go into conference with the Red Cross and army officials and find out exactly what they must do. I know that so far as the Y. M. C. A. is concerned, it will be sufficient cause to bring a man home who violates those instructions. And I am quite sure similar policies are adopted by the leaders of the Knights of Columbus and other organizations.
>
> "The general public knows very little of the valuable work done in the war-zone by the different voluntary agencies. The home service of the Red Cross is only one of many distinctive achievements of that organization. The American Library Association has put books over there for the troops, and done it well. The Salvation Army has rendered aid of the most practical kind. The Jewish Welfare Board has been given facilities to work among the Jewish soldiers and has given aid and advice to them and has carried on the Jewish services on Friday nights and on holidays. . . . . . .
>
> "Those are some of the many reasons, indeed, why our Government will never eliminate these voluntary agencies. The American people want to have the chance to identify themselves with practical aid to the troops. It offers an opportunity for beneficence and gives range to the spirit of generosity which is in the heart of every man and woman who may not be able to go in person to the battle-line, but who can give money to bring comforts, spiritual and physical, to the boys who are making the supreme sacrifice for their country and the honor of civilization. Multitudes can not fight, but they can give, and there are innumerable stories which I could tell of the way rich and poor alike have already given money to forward this huge campaign on the other side to preserve and strengthen the morale of our troops so that they may be better able to do the task delegated to them."

The reflex influence on the American people of the display of sacrifice and generosity "means making the war concrete" to all. The effect on the fighting forces is incalculable:

> "They know it isn't merely the Government that is giving them higher pay and better food, that is providing comforts, but the great American people themselves back of the Government are going right to the firing-line with their own funds to help the soldier in his crusade for human liberty.
>
> "When you consider, for example, that Jew and Gentile are working side by side, that Hebrew magazines and Yiddish newspapers and services of every creed are being conveyed to the soldier by their own people, the persons who understand him best, then you can judge what the war is going to mean in terms of tolerance. We are carrying on different kinds of services in the prison-camps. Six million men have seen the services of the several creeds. There will be many more prisoners before the war is over. And after the war do you not think these six million men will have learned tolerance? It will be one of the by-products of the war, and I predict as a consequence of all this voluntary effort by the different religious organizations a great era of toleration that must have its influence in the constructive work of the future."

"See how the tonic of nature is blended—
Drawn from the soil and the sunshine and air!
And even more tempting than nature intended
I bring it to you in this good *Campbell* fare."



Solid, juicy sun-ripened tomatoes—

with few seeds, little core-fibre, a large proportion of firm fruity flesh—these are the kind we use. And all their fresh natural flavor and wholesome tonic quality come to your table perfectly retained in

Campbell's Tomato Soup

We receive these fine tomatoes direct from the farms, and make them into soup the same day. We blend the pure juice with choice butter, fresh herbs and other wholesome ingredients.

Each can gives you twice its volume of nourishing soup all cooked and ready for your table in three minutes. And it costs you less than if you made it yourself. You have no labor, no cooking cost, no waste.

This soup is especially valuable in strengthening digestion and regulating all the body processes of nutrition.

Served as a Cream of Tomato, it yields 50 per cent more energy than milk. And with the simple addition of boiled rice or noodles it becomes almost a meal in itself.

Eating a good soup every day is one of the surest ways to maintain vigorous health. And this is a duty you owe both to the nation and yourself.

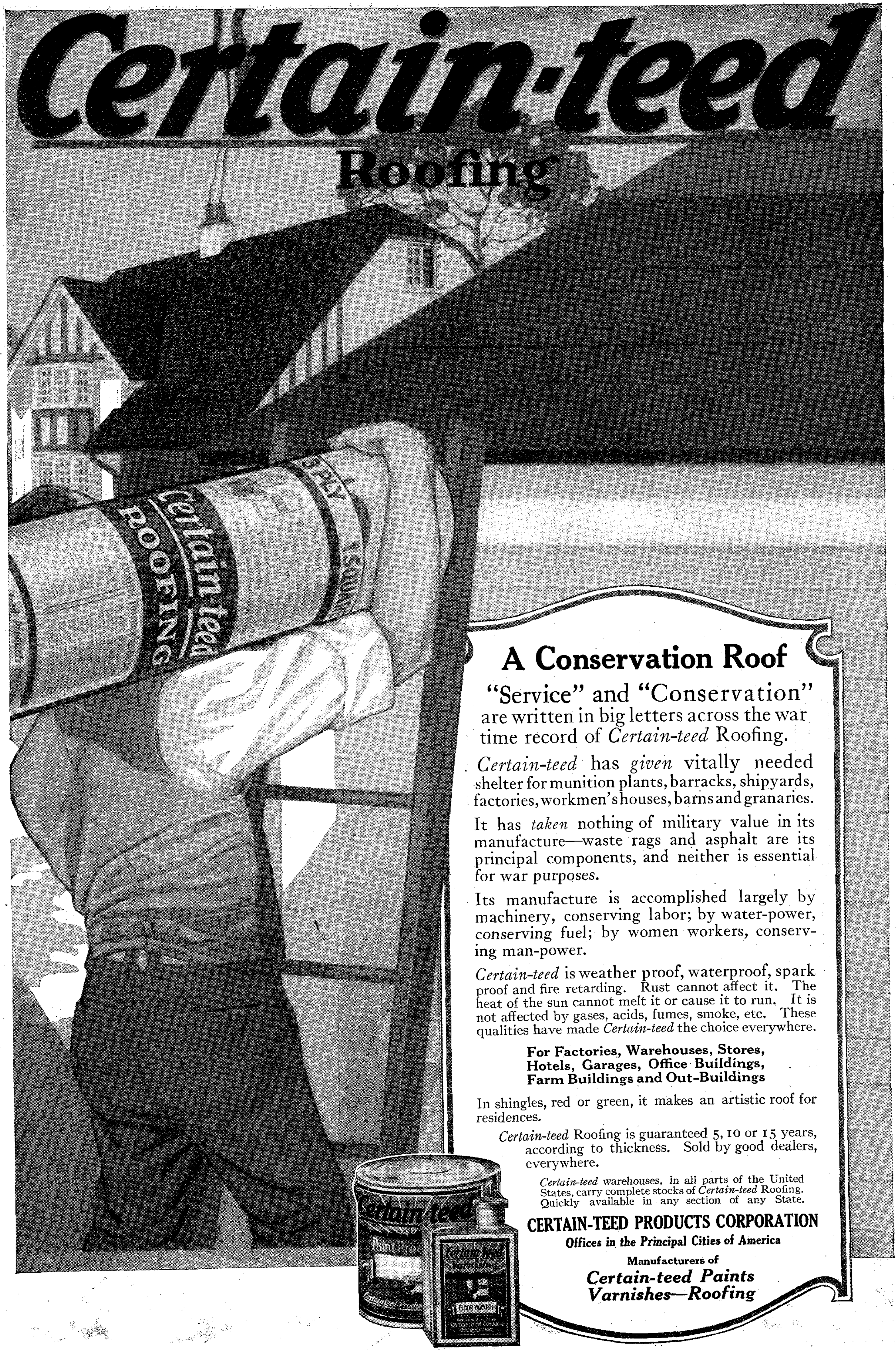
Order this tempting Campbell kind by the dozen, and never be without it.

21 kinds 12c a can

Campbell's
CONDENSED
TOMATO SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN N.J. U.S.A.

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



A Conservation Roof

"Service" and "Conservation" are written in big letters across the war time record of *Certain-teed* Roofing.

Certain-teed has *given* vitally needed shelter for munition plants, barracks, shipyards, factories, workmen's houses, barns and granaries.

It has *taken* nothing of military value in its manufacture—waste rags and asphalt are its principal components, and neither is essential for war purposes.

Its manufacture is accomplished largely by machinery, conserving labor; by water-power, conserving fuel; by women workers, conserving man-power.

Certain-teed is weather proof, waterproof, spark proof and fire retarding. Rust cannot affect it. The heat of the sun cannot melt it or cause it to run. It is not affected by gases, acids, fumes, smoke, etc. These qualities have made *Certain-teed* the choice everywhere.

For Factories, Warehouses, Stores, Hotels, Garages, Office Buildings, Farm Buildings and Out-Buildings

In shingles, red or green, it makes an artistic roof for residences.

Certain-teed Roofing is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness. Sold by good dealers, everywhere.

Certain-teed warehouses, in all parts of the United States, carry complete stocks of *Certain-teed* Roofing. Quickly available in any section of any State.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Offices in the Principal Cities of America

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EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

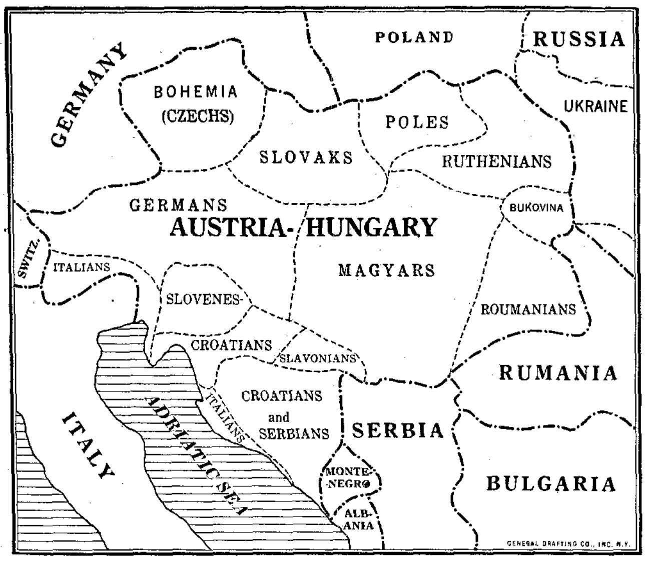
THE AMERICAN OF AUSTRIAN BIRTH

WE HAVE BEEN SO BUSY trying to make Americans in the ordinary way in the public schools that we have forgotten two things—that many older persons of foreign birth never go to school, and that a great many others leave school before they acquire sufficient schooling to be efficient citizens in democracy.

Here are two real tasks, then, which the war has made especially important:

1. To see that no boy or girl leaves school without specific preparation for citizenship.
2. To see that every foreign-born resident learns to know our language and our institutions and to understand what American citizenship means.

HOW MANY ARE FOREIGN-BORN?—The United States had over 13,000,000 foreign-born persons in 1910, and about 20,000,000 more with one or both parents born in foreign countries. About 3,000,000 of the foreign-born over ten years of age could not speak English, and about 1,650,000 could not read or write in any language. Nearly 50 per cent. of the foreign-born population were males of voting age, but only four in every one thousand attended school *to learn our language and citizenship. Over 4,000,000 additional aliens were admitted between 1910 and 1915.* About 1,500 foreign-language newspapers, with an approximate total circulation of 10,000,000, are printed in the United States.



The special information on the Austrians for this lesson was provided by the Military Morale Section of the War Department.

WHERE HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS CAN HELP—High-school students can help by studying these foreign-born groups that go to make up America. Boys and girls of foreign parentage have a special patriotic opportunity to bring to the new land the best that is in the traditions of their people, so that their American patriotism shall be a fusion of the good qualities of all races and of all peoples. Especially can high-school boys and girls whose parents came to this country late in life help these parents to understand American ideals.

WHAT IS AN AUSTRIAN?—The first of these foreign-born groups to be considered is the Austrian.

To the average American an Austrian is an Austrian, pure and simple, and in the word Austrian is implied that he is German or Germanic. Nothing could be further from the truth. The majority of Austrian-born persons in the United States speak no German or speak it very imperfectly, have no German sympathies, and often are bitterly opposed not only to the German Government but also to the Austro-Hungarian Government. Language is often the only index to a classification of the opprest nationalities born in Austria.

Austrians who are Italian-speaking come from the borderland at the head of the Adriatic and will usually be pro-Ally. The present war of Italy against Austria is an extension of the nineteenth-century struggle for freedom by Italian-speaking and Italian-thinking people ("*Italia irredenta*," the unredeemed part of Italy) from the rule of the Hapsburg autocracy.

SLOVENES, CROATIANS, SERVIANS—Austrians who speak Slovenian, or Croatian, or Servian come from the disaffected southern provinces of Austria-Hungary, which are just now seething in half-suppress revolt against oppression of the Central Powers. Their people and the Italians have buried their old animosities and are now struggling together for the liberation of the Jugo-Slav (which means South-Slav) or the Servian-Croatian-Slovenian districts of Austria. This class of Austrian is proving himself a loyal and an enthusiastic soldier in the American and Allied armies who will take hardships well and fight vigorously.

POLES—The Polish-speaking Austrians come from Galicia, in the northeast of Austria-Hungary, on the Russian side of the Karpathians. They dislike the Hungarians or Magyars and do not love the Germans overmuch. The Poles have an enviable record as soldiers of freedom; from Sobieski to Kosciusko they have fought without selfish aims, in defense of liberty. The success of Paderewski in this country in raising the Polish to fight on the French front indicates to what extent the Poles support the Allied cause.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS—The Bohemians also are classed as Austrians. A full-blooded Czech, *i.e.*, Bohemian, who is very apt to be a fully naturalized American citizen with a good command of English, shows a justifiable resentment if he is mistaken for a German During the war thousands and thousands of Czechs have deserted from the Central Powers in order to fight for the Allies. The same is true of the Slovaks, who lie east of Bohemia, and are closely related to the Czechs in language and character. The success of the Czecho-Slovaks in holding vast stretches of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is one of the spectacular events of the war. On the Italian front a Czecho-Slovak division is on the firing-line against the Austrians.

RUTHENIANS—There are also Austrians who speak the language of the Russian Ukraine. They are Ruthenians and come from Galicia, like the Poles, with whom they are not on friendly terms. Their affections are divided, but are certainly not German, and not Hungarian. Their first desire is for local autonomy.

ROUMANIANS—Occasionally among soldiers, as with our home community, there are Roumanian-speaking Austrians from Transylvania. They are strongly anti-Magyar, as Hungarians have treated these people badly.

MAGYARS—Altho there have recently been considerable unrest and discontent among the working classes in Hungary, the Magyar, or Hungarian, is for local reasons hostile to the Allies. He does not love the Teuton, but depends upon alliance with him to keep the other subject races in control. The Magyar language is not Teutonic, but is akin to Finnish and Turkish.

GERMANS—The Germans in Austria-Hungary, who are found mainly in Austria proper (the old "Oestreich," or "East Kingdom"), are only about one-fifth of the total Austro-Hungarian population, and are of course anti-Ally.

Few Americans realize the range of national ideals and animosities that are lumped together under the word "Austrian." The Government is sparing no efforts to place before the alien-born, both at home and in the Army, the universal aspect of the struggle upon which we are engaged, which affects not only the fate of the greater allies, but of all democratic peoples of the world, and of these peoples to whom democracy is still a dream and a desire, such as the Poles, the Czecho-Slovaks, and the Southern Slavs. When they can see clearly the issues involved we find some of our most loyal and determined citizens and soldiers among these submerged and opprest nationalities, whose liberation is one of the declared objects of the Allied cause.

QUESTIONS

1. *"The new type of patriot no longer cries, 'My country against the world,' but 'My country for the world.'" Discuss this statement.*
2. *What courses in your school prepare for patriotic citizenship?*
3. *How many "Austrians" do you know? Try to classify them.*
4. *Who was Louis Kossuth? Relate his life and work to the present struggle for democracy.*

CURRENT-POETRY

THE breath of life is unmistakably evident in the verses of Alfred Clark, of the New Zealand Medical Corps, which the John Lane Company publish under the title "My Erratic Pal." The cold materialism of the every-day struggle for existence from which sensitive minds shrink struck with a chill the heart of our poet when his circumstances brought him in contact with business life and methods. Tho he is cynical, he expresses his feeling in robust tones, as may be judged from the following lines:

I hope I never shall be wise
Nor learn to use my ears and eyes
Like those rich fools the gods despise—
Shrewd business men.
Who, when they hear the skylark's song,
Don't hear the prayer—or hear it wrong—
And much prefer the dinner-gong
Or clerk's "Amen."

Who, in the voice of wave and wind,
A quite unmeaning echo find
To jejune thoughts in hollow mind
Like devils seven.
Who, in the sunset's opal skies,
See naught but clouds before their eyes,
And miss the angel-shapes that rise
From earth to heaven.

Who turn from flower and silver brook
To cash, or wine, or rotten book,
And find the joy for which they look
Nor dream of sweeter.
Then, when life's sands are running low,
To parson or to priest they go
And hope to dodge their devil so
And hoodwink Peter!

But man lives not by bread alone
That on the solid earth is grown
And sold at market-price per stone—
Adulterated—
He lives whose life is fed with dreams,
Is warmed by Love's unpurchased beams
And guided by the Hope that gleams
Far, far ahead!

This New Zealand singer is both graceful and charming in these verses that will surely cheer the heart of age and not less surely touch the heart of youth:

THE SILVER WEDDING

By Alfred Clark

Twenty or forty or sixty years old
It comes to the same when the tale is all told!
Her eyes are the brightest,
Her kisses most sweet,
Her touch is the lightest,
Her waist the most neat—
Twenty or forty or sixty years old
It comes to the same when the tale is all told!

Eyes blue or hazel, coy, winsome, or bold
It comes to the same when the tale is all told!
She likes pretty dresses,
She likes to be shy,
She likes your caresses
When no one is by—
Twenty or forty or sixty years old
It comes to the same when the tale is all told!

Hair brown or silver, black, auburn, or gold
It comes to the same when the tale is all told!
Her love is your treasure,
Her beauty your pride,
Her will is your pleasure,
Her judgment your guide—
Twenty or forty or sixty years old
It comes to the same when the tale is all told!

The spell of his own country abides with him as it does with all who have walked in what are called the "great green silences of her bush and by the shores of her many-hued seas":

NEW ZEALAND

By Alfred Clark

For the faith and the love that I bear,
New Zealand, for thee,
For the magic and spell of thy air,
Thy earth, and thy sea,
Of words I would weave thee a crown
Of blessing and prayer,
With Love for its fair center-stone,
Pure, priceless, and rare.
May wine for thy heart be outpoured,
Red wine for thy soul,
Thy bread and thy oil be assured
Whilst centuries roll.
May thy sword in its scabbard be bright,
In battle be keen
To champion thy God and His Right
With heart and hand clean.
So ever brave, honest, and wise,
Thrice crowned and thrice blest,
Shall the meed of the years be thy prize,
Love, Honor, and Rest.

"The World and the Waters" is the title of a book of verse marked by unusual variety of theme (Queen's Work Press, St. Louis). Rev. Edward F. Garesché, S. J., the author of these poems, is particularly happy in his impressions of nature subjects. We select for example the following:

RAINING

By Edward F. Garesché, S. J.

This rain, which wavers to and fro
In soft and dull and silent flow,
Fringes the world with distant gray
And steals the autumn's glow away.
This somber, still, and constant rain,
Weaving its fine web on the pane,
Constrains my heart, that else would roam
To keep the cozy airs of home.

The world this morn was overfair,
My soul was lured to wander there;
The glory of the autumn called
From my small cabin somber-walled.
But now the woodlands, wet and cold,
Shiver in coats of tarnished gold;
And the chill showers, kindly sent,
Have made my soul with home content.

Of personal interest to the readers of this department should be verses from the same volume in memory of Rose Kilmer, the five-year-old daughter of the late Sergt. Joyce Kilmer, formerly poetry editor of The Literary Digest. Limits of space prevent us from quoting the poem in full, but we reproduce the greater part of it.

TO ROSE IN HEAVEN

(To Rose Kilmer, died September 9, 1917, aged five years.)

By Edward F. Garesché, S. J.

Tell me, Rose,
Unto what bright and peaceful morn
Thy petals did unclose
When thou wast borne
Into His heavenly garden close
Who took thee hence ere thou hadst made a thorn.

Tell, O sweet,
The rapture of the hurrying feet
Of those white angels who are sent to bear
God's roses there,
And set them blooming by the Golden Street.

Tell me—thine eyes
Have seen the Great Surprize;
Thy innocent, tender eyes upon His face
Have fed, this bitter while
That we have missed thy smile—
Tell me some tidings of the Holy Place.
Tell—by the Gate
Did clustering cherubs wait
The coming of another flower like they?
Did they clap hands in glee,
A welcome, Rose, to thee,
And bid thee in their rosy choir come play?

And white
And ruddy in thy dewy grace,
Unto thy Heart's Delight
Wast thou borne trembling through that holy place,
While all the great-winged angels stood and smiled
A welcome to thee, child?

Alas! I miss
Words to conjecture faint
The gold and glorious bliss
That flamed in splendor from each watching saint
Seeing the hasteful angels radiant come
With such a blossom home!

In gardens here,
Now, at the closing of the golden days,
The waning year,
Grown crabbed and severe,
Hath strewn the roses all along the ways,
And lovely buds the rimy evenings sear.

Ah, Rose, sweet Rose,
Perhaps He plucked thy beauty just in time.
Thy bud in yonder friendly glory glows
Forever at the splendor of its prime.
On earth
No more the buds have birth.

. . . .

Farewell!
Time was that I could tell
Much lore to thee—life's lessons rude and wild.
Now I but ask a crumb
Of wisdom from thy vast and sudden sum.
Thou art full-grown, sweet Rose; 'tis I am still the child!

A stimulating sweep of imagination is felt in these verses by the same poet:

HORIZONS

By Edward F. Garesché, S. J.

I looked across the immemorial sea,
The silent line which weds the earth and sky,
And from that misty bond was born to me
Vast comprehensions of the days gone by.

I saw reborn Phenician argosies
Tempt the far reaches of untraveled seas;
I saw blithe the Carthaginian galleys sail
To blue horizons on the dangerous gale.

And best, through yon blue glory, far and faint,
I saw crusading Louis, king and saint,
Match with calm eye the tempest's furious fling,
In both worlds warrior, and to each a king.

Such deathless story, such adventure high,
Is writ forever 'twixt the sea and sky.
That same slim siren distance lured them on;
They watched thy thin blue line from every dawn.

"June Dusk" is the title of a volume of verse by the actress, Florence Nash (George H. Doran Company, New York), from which we select this genuine expression of the life of the stage:

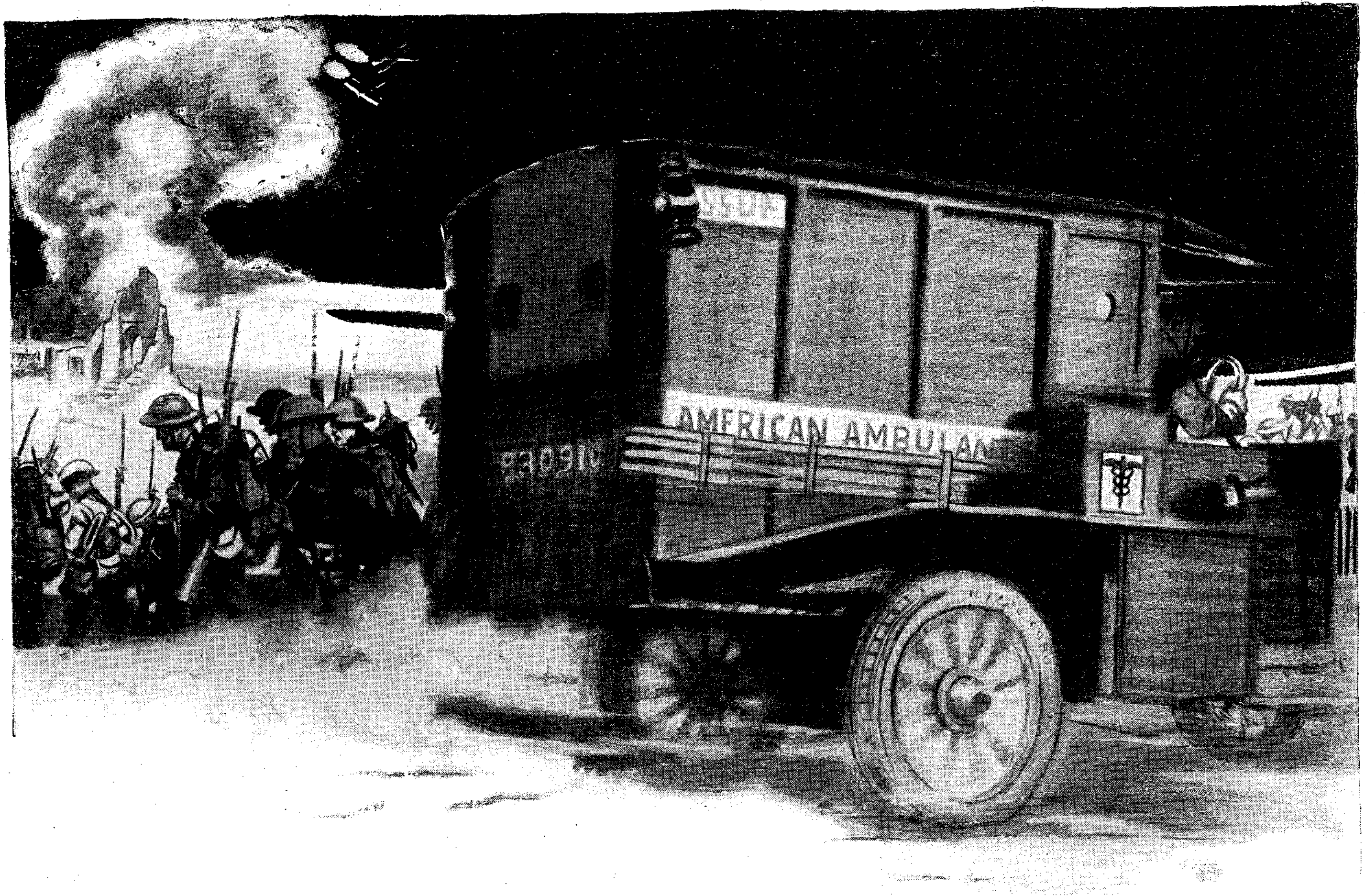
THE CALL OF THE ROAD

By Florence Nash

It's real fall on the one-night stands;
It's only colder weather here.
I'm getting lonely for the road,
We've played New York a solid year.

I'd like to take to trains again,
Now that the country's red and gold,
I guess we can't get out just yet,
Not while this standing-room is sold.

I'd like to see the fields run by
And watch the farmhouse chimney's smoke;
I'd like to take an early jump
And see the sunrise for a joke.



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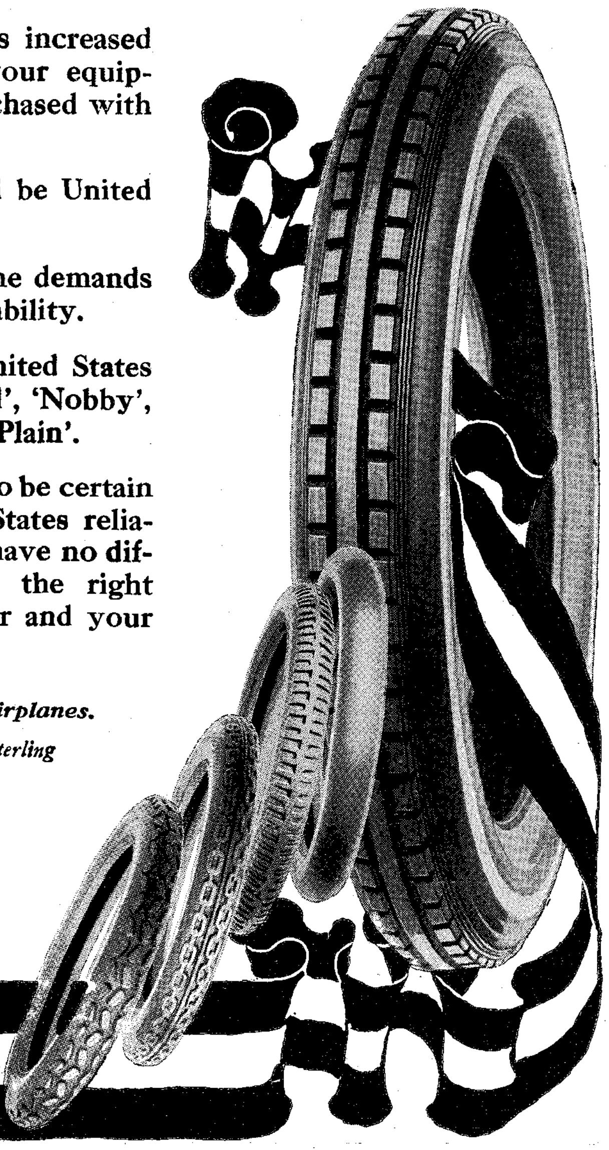

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(1998)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TURNING AVERAGE AMERICANS INTO FIRST-CLASS FIGHTING MEN

LYING on a stretcher, gritting his teeth to keep back any moan of pain, was a boy, an ordinary-looking boy, just out of the hot-blast of one of the biggest battles in history.

"Hard luck, son," said a doctor.

The boy managed to grin and shrug his shoulders.

"If you fellers will save that foot, I'll be all right," he said. "She's smashed up some. But if you can't—all right."

The doctor ordered him taken into the operating-room at once.

"Nix, 'bo, not for mine!" he protested. "I'm getting past all right, nothin' but my foot. You git busy with them other guys that needs it more. I'm on the waitin' list!"

And that, comments the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which tells the story, was one boy who had been turned into a soldier. Nor had he been promising material to begin with:

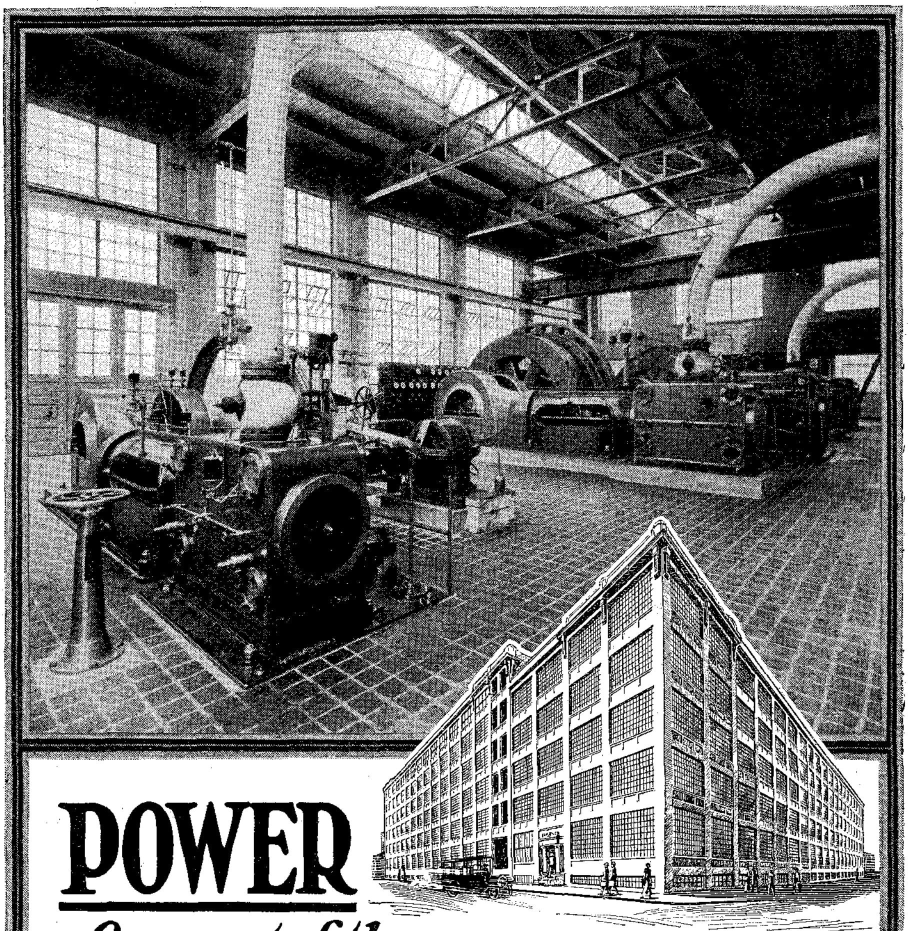
> He belonged to an outfit that bears a name far and wide for being boiled hard. Tough birds you hear them called, rough-talking boys with the crust outermost. If you had seen them a month before or two months before when they had not had their purifying in blood and fire, you would not have prophesied that they would hold back in suffering to wait for one in greater suffering to be cared for first. It was an attribute that was not apparent to the casual eye. Hard-boiled, you would have agreed, and you might have felt a trifle sorry for the enemy that had to encounter them. But you would not have stood by with tears in your eyes—not in your eyes, but rolling down your cheeks—and have muttered again and again, "Here are men!"
>
> But now they had felt the scorching breath of war. Suddenly they had been dropt into the furnace and had come out with dross burned away. Something had happened. They were still hard-boiled. Their language was made up of the same words, but the words had taken on a new meaning, their very faces had taken on a new aspect. In spite of blood and grime, and the discoloration and burn of gas, you could see that something was present there which had been absent before—until you could not see at all for the flooding of your eyes.
>
> "I've got mine. No use—sport. Can't do—nothin' for—O—— Git—busy with some of them boys—you kin—help."
>
> That was the spirit. That was the thing that had been burned into their souls by the hot breath of war. They had forgotten themselves. Jim was not thinking of Jim but of Mike. Mike was not thinking of Mike but of Jack.

Within a few weeks, another great draft of men will start through the elaborate machinery that the United States has set up; they will go in as diverse and sundry individuals, and come out imbued with that solidarity of purpose, that "social instinct," which is one of the distinguishing marks of the good soldier.

Aside from this feeling of "each for all," however, the men will come out almost as individualized as when they went in. For each man there is a particular job which he particularly fits. The "selective draft" begins the process of fitting the man to the job; but, comments the Kansas City *Star*, the selective process doesn't stop there. It just begins. A second process of selection takes place:

> It operates wholly inside the Army, not outside. But it is a selection that bears even more directly on the fighting value of the divisions and the units that America sends to France than the first selection.
>
> To accomplish this second process of selection, there has been built up in the adjutant-general's department of the Army, with intelligent coöperation of civilian aid and advice, a machine that passes upon the qualifications of every single one of the millions of young men that enter the Army through the draft and attempts to place him where he is fitted to serve best. This selective machine, built up without any flourish of trumpets or publicity, but by painstaking study and research into the army needs and requirements on the one hand and the human material supplied by the draft on the other, already has been at work for months in the camps. It is increasing in efficiency of its results every draft quota that it passes upon. To-day it is an accepted and most highly approved step in army building. It isn't a fad. It is a recognized necessity. It has the backing not alone of Secretary Baker of the War Department and the general staff. One of its strongest exponents and backers to-day is Gen. John J. Pershing. Pershing found the need of it when the American Expeditionary Force began its operations in a small way in France last summer. To-day, with our forces in France numbering more than one and one-half million, it is more a necessity than ever.
>
> A hard-boiled old-timer may ask: "Why all this fol-de-rol? Aren't men just men? And aren't soldiers just soldiers?" In the old-style wars, fought in the old-style way, soldiers were just soldiers. They aren't to-day. Soldiers are specialists. Not only has it been found that certain types of men with certain previous civilian experience make more efficient soldiers in certain arms of the service, but right around fifty per cent. of the army requirements are for special training in certain trades or lines of work. You can dump men by the hundreds of thousands indiscriminately into these jobs and get them done in an indiscriminate or indifferent sort of fashion. Or you can select the men whose civilian experience makes their transformation into some particular army job an easy and quick process. On one hand you have a long, tedious, inefficient training process ahead, full of many griefs. On the other you have quick jumps forward to that stage of efficiency that means a place in the firing-line.

As with a good many details of modern fighting, Germany had, at the outbreak of the war, developed this specialized training far beyond any other nation's practise. For forty or fifty years the German Government trained an army of specialists for the jobs they would have to fill when the Army called them. The world didn't recognize then what was behind the German system of trade schools, so closely linked with army needs. It does now. The United States has to take advantage of



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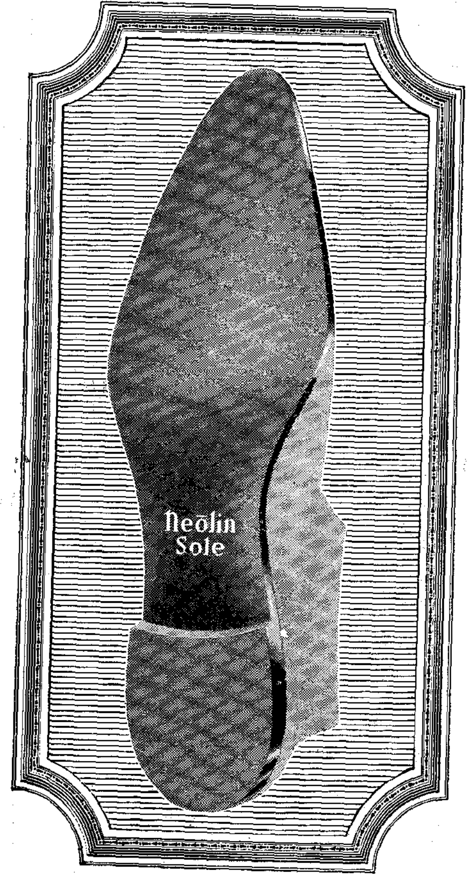

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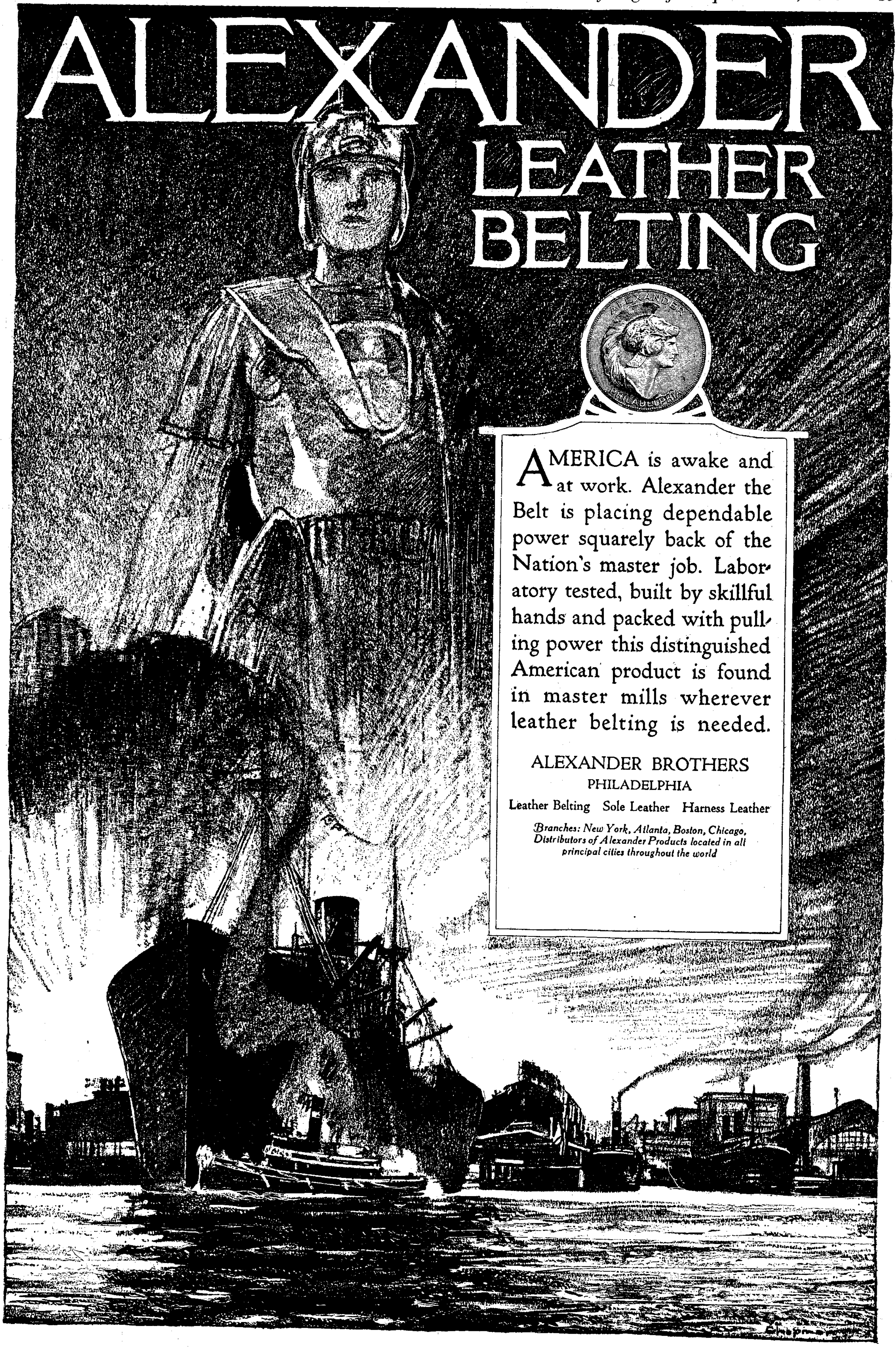
the skill gained in peace-time pursuits to meet army needs.

In other words, says *The Star*, it boils down to this:

> The United States hasn't time, now that it is in the middle of the war, to train and educate men through years of experience to become army specialists. It must choose out of its millions of men those whose experience in peace-time pursuits enables them to most quickly become army specialists on some job or another. That is what the second big selective process in building the American Army does.
>
> Supplementing this process of selection and placing of men in army service according to their peace-time experience, there is being built on a huge scale a system of correlating the educational system of the Nation to the army needs. Army trade-schools by the score have been established in addition to the war-courses now being established in all the colleges and universities. These trade-schools meet the imperative demands for specialists in certain lines that no other source can fill. It is not generally realized, but more than sixty thousand soldiers have been put through the short intensive courses to fit them for some particular job already. By next July, when Chief of Staff March expects to have eighty divisions in France, it is estimated that more than a quarter of a million more soldiers will have gone through schools, either in out-and-out army schools or taken special courses in colleges or universities to fit them for some special army work. It might be an absolute waste of time to send certain soldiers not adapted to the sort of work required of them to school. Again, the process of selection must be made to get the man whose civilian experience makes him adaptable to such training or who has potential possibilities of quickly responding to the training. It is apparent that to stand one thousand men in a row and say to every tenth man, "You are assigned to a motor-mechanic's school or to a photographic school or to a baker's school," would get mighty poor results. The selective machine in the camps has to be geared up to get the right man on the right job.
>
> This selective machine starts its operation the minute a soldier is accepted for service. It carries on to the battle-front in France. The new soldier is sent before an interviewer. There his civilian experience is taken in most minute detail. They don't just inquire if he is a machinist, or a lumberman, or a merchant, or a railroad man. They find out just what he did in his trade, how expert he was at it. There are a dozen different kinds of carpenters, for example. Early in the war Pershing requisitioned some men to assemble freight-cars for railroad communications the American Expeditionary Force was establishing. A big bunch of carpenters were sent over. That was the obvious thing to do. But the assembling of those freight-cars was delayed nearly two months because they hadn't got the right kind of carpenters over. They didn't know how to build cars. It really wasn't anybody's fault. We had to learn, just as every other country had to. Now the requisition would come over for so many "buckers-up," so many "liners-in," etc. One man in a thousand might possibly guess what those particular specialists were. But through the selective machine they have records of each man in Washington and exactly what he can do. They would notify such and such a camp to send soldiers No. blank and double blank and would get exactly the men Pershing wanted. A division being formed needs so many specialists of certain types to be a balanced organization. A regiment has to be similarly balanced. The depot brigade at the camp may be able to supply them. It may not. If not, they wire Washington and send them from some other camp. They don't just fill in with anything unless it is a case of last resort.

A new wrinkle, and one likely to prove unusually valuable, is the use of trade-tests in carrying out the selective process in the camps. General Pershing advised the adoption of this system, after following the use of it in the English system. *The Star* explains in this way the actual operation of the tests:

> The cobbler or machinist or chauffeur is given an actual test of his trade to determine just how proficient he is. This gives an exact check on his qualifications. Some half-dozen cantonments have trade-testings under way now, and they are to be established in every camp as fast as the organization can be got under way. Once the soldier's qualification record is made, it goes with him—even to France and to the battle-line. A hundred and one new uses and means of service of this personal work in France develop almost monthly.
>
> In getting this second big selective machine under way, inside the Army, as fine a bit of team-work between civilians and the Army has been shown as the war has produced. Dr. Walter Dill Scott, of Carnegie Tech., Dr. Edward K. Strong, of Peabody Institute, and a dozen other experts in trade-work, employment specialists, and other phases closely related to the problem presented of building a balanced Army, are giving their entire time as civilians in working out the problems that arise daily in doing research work. In close cooperation with them work regular army men—men who can give from actual military experience. Tables are worked out that show just what the occupational needs of a company, a regiment, a brigade, or a division, or some special unit are. It means the unit is that more efficient and better balanced if it has men of that trade experience in it. Some are absolutely essential. The personnel machine functions to select from the great mass of human material the selective draft furnishes and get them into the units.
>
> Directing the military side of this work is a Kansan, Lieut.-Col. Arthur M. Ferguson. Ferguson was one of Funston's Fighting Twentieth in the Spanish-American War. He made a fine record in the Philippines and remained in the regular Army after the war. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the new modern army. Maybe that's because he is from Kansas. He was given the war-assignment of getting this personnel work under way in the Army. It's been a long, hard pull, with dozens of new problems arising daily, enough to stump ordinary individuals. But the civilian and military machine pulling together in the harness have made it go. It is established throughout the entire Army now. And each one of the thirteen million who register shortly and are chosen to enter the Army will again go through the selective process of finding the place where he can serve best.
>
> For service, the best possible from every man is the fundamental spirit of America's great Army that is making good on the battle-fields of France.



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OUT OF FRENCH JAILS ARE GRADUATED RIGHT JOYOUS YOUNG WARRIORS

RECENT discussion, especially in New York City, of plans for giving men in prison a chance to volunteer for army service is reminiscent of the experiments that France has made in the same direction. Surrounded by the safeguards adopted by the French, some thousands of young men, who used to be kept shut up so that law-abiding folks might sleep safe o' nights, are now classed among the Republic's most valiant defenders. As matters stand, they are practically heroes by necessity.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* explains who they are, and what they do:

> Occasional lawbreakers in France are termed "*Joyeux*." These "*Joyeux*" are not confirmed jailbirds or hardened criminals. They are the young men who have graduated to military age while serving sentences, and in the majority of cases for minor offenses.
>
> They enter the army in separate units, where the discipline is like tough steel and the work without limit. An order, no matter how dangerous or arduous, or if it means the limit of self-sacrifice, must be carried out to the last letter. And these "*Joyeux*," whose joy is the opportunity to fight for France, have carried out their orders. Their motto is, "To the end, if necessary."

These men are the lineal descendants in spirit of the men who in crusading days used "joyous" in this very sense, speaking of "a right joyous bickering" when they meant men knocking each other heels over head off horseback or smiting each other with battle-ax and broadsword with murderous fury.

The Tribune describes some recent exploits:

> It was "*Joyeux*" battalions thrown into heavy fighting northwest of Reims that stopt enemy troops dead in the advance between May 27 and June 1. Try as they would, the Germans were unable to make any headway against the admirably disciplined and admirably led youngsters.
>
> Three "*Joyeux*" in fighting near Coucy on May 27 became slightly separated from their unit. One of them spotted a small German position where a group of the enemy were installing a machine gun. Knowing without being told the danger of this method of advance, they charged the position with grenades and finished up the defenders with bayonets. Then they installed themselves in the position and held it. Eventually surrounded by "*Feldgrauen*," they fought off every effort to regain the organization. Throughout one whole day they held, and many Germans paid with their lives for impetuous rushes on the trio. A counter-attack by other "*Joyeux*" rescued the three toward evening.
>
> The "*Joyeux*" are commanded by some of the most efficient officers in the French Colonial Corps, for, far from being new units in French wars, they began to build their tradition in 1830, but never before the present war have "*Joyeux*" appeared on the battle-fields of the mother country. In the northern Africa colonies they have taken part in every campaign. Here they were known as the "Zephyrs," and their motto was "*Mauvaise tête mais bon cœur*"—"Unruly spirit, but good heart." They first came to France in August, 1914, and fought in the battle of Charleroi before the Marne. Here the motto changed to fit the circumstances, "*Jusqu'au dernier s'il le faut*"—"Until the end, if necessary."
>
> When a "*Joyeux*" is under sentence his choice is but to remain in his unit and do his best. His valor wins him freedom from the odium of crime if he wants this freedom. If he cleans his record on the battle-field he is allowed to join a regiment of the line, where men with no fault against society mingle together. But many have declined to accept this privilege and remain free men in "*Joyeux*" ranks.
>
> The feats of arms performed by these youthful soldiers during the past few weeks compare in equal glory with the beginning of their European career at Charleroi. Here a battalion of them—about 1,000 bayonets—were entirely surrounded by a division of the Prussian Guard, ten times their number. They buried the battalion flag to prevent its capture and cut their way out with cold but bloody steel. They regained their place in the great general retreat to the Marne when all the world was watching the struggle between General Joffre's soldiers and the hordes of advancing Germans.
>
> In the marshes of St. Gond during the great battle of the Marne the "*Joyeux*" battalions again met the Prussian Guard. This was a "*Joyeux*" day, and they took cruel revenge again with cold steel. These marshes could tell a gruesome and awful story.

A CRUISE AMONG THE "LEATHERNECKS" ON THE FIRING-LINE

FROM the case of Nick, the Cleveland barber, who judged from the frequency of shells that this is "one reg-g-gular war," to the cheerful "leatherneck" who sat gazing at the sky and plucking dandelions in No Man's Land, "C. C." discovered an unusual amount of local color on his inland voyage among the front-line marines. "C. C." kept a "log" of his trip, and *The Headquarters Herald*, written by the men at General American Headquarters, Somewhere in France, publishes the log.

The nautical language is, of course, justified because the marines are sea- as well as land-fighters. It is noticeable, also, that their common and proper name is "leatherneck," not "doughboy."

"C. C.," after being told by his "skipper" to "go up front and cruise along the line," relates his adventures as follows:

> Along about seven bells of the third watch I met up with a leatherneck troop-train and clambered aboard. All lights were out. For three hours the train crawled along in pitch darkness. Then we sighted a gleam on our starboard quarter and hove to for a few minutes for hot coffee. After that we kept steadily on our course, about six knots an hour, until daylight.
>
> At the French rest-camp we filled our canteens from some scuttle butts, washed up, and set sail again. For chow we broke out iron rations and canned bill.
>
> Nothing else happened till we made

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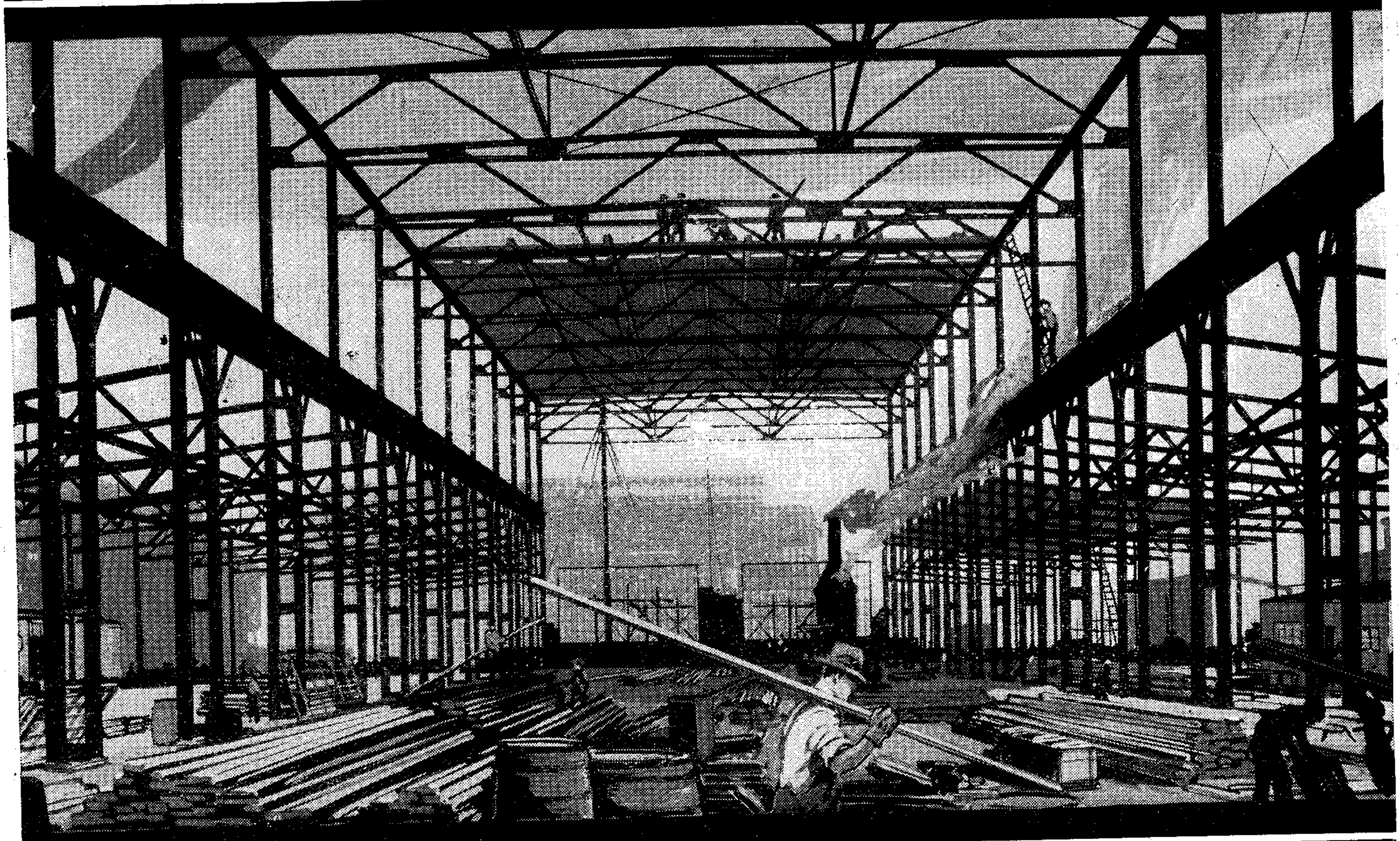

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General Electric Co	Schenectady, N. Y.

"The mill will never grind with the water that has passed."

Building time lost is lost forever. Slow construction means production time gone. If you build a factory in four months which could have been built in half that time, two months of wealth-producing time is absolutely lost.

Multiply that loss by the total number of buildings erected in a year and you have a stupendous sum. Compute the interest on the idle capital invested and another material loss is disclosed.

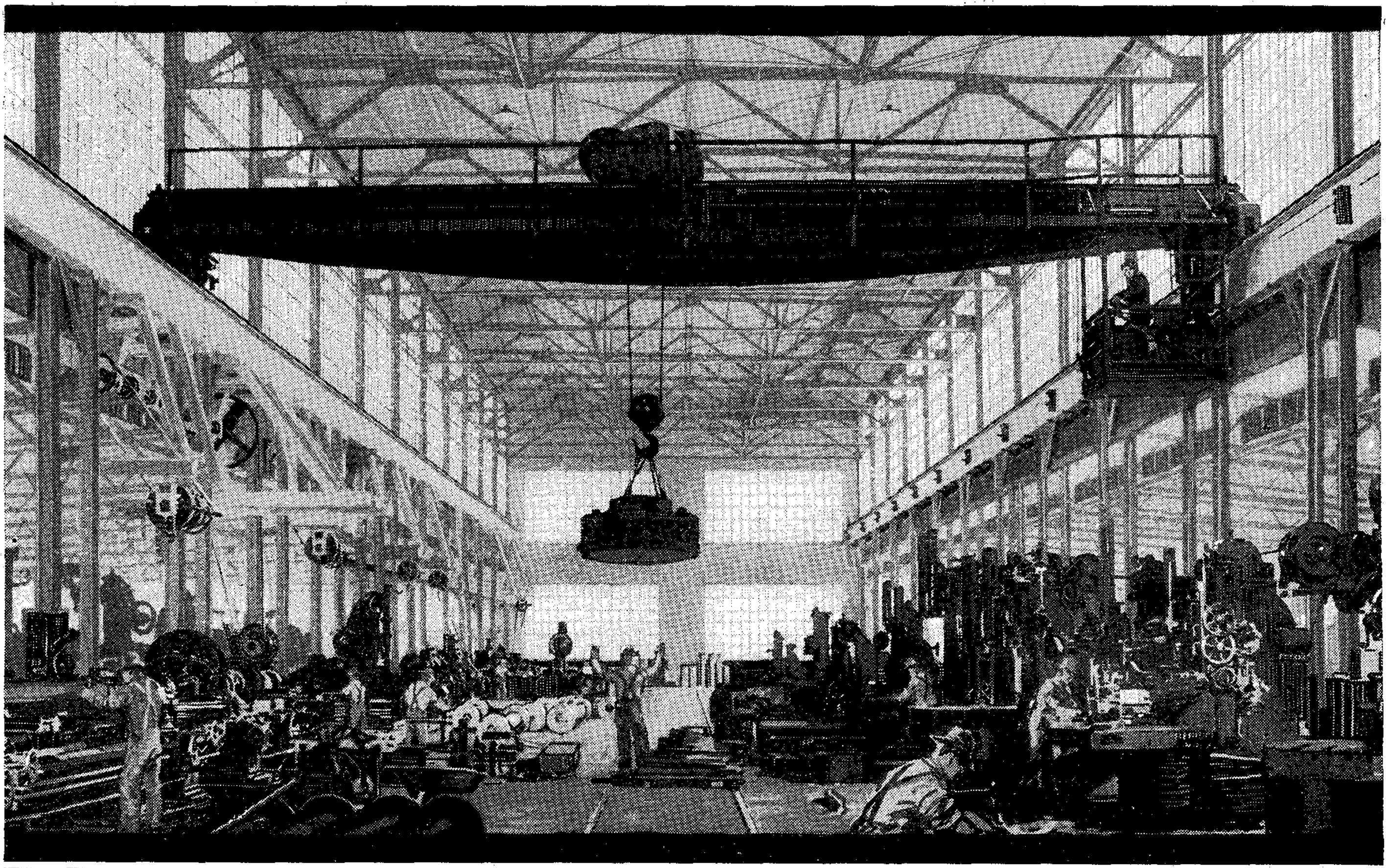
Here is a problem for both manufacturer and builder.

The builder must first standardize the plans as far as is found practical; then purchase materials in quantity and at advantageous times; stock them at strategic points for quick delivery, and methodically assemble them by a co-ordination of all building operations. *Less building-time will result.*

Like the building-hardware manufacturer who has reduced his patterns by fully nine-tenths, or the brush maker and the shovel manufacturer who have made equally startling reductions, manufacturers generally must standardize their building requirements for the good of the business. *More earning time is the reward.*

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

More Earning Time



The manufacturers listed in these pages, together with several hundred others of the country's largest corporations, have already profited by the Austin Method of Industrial Construction. They have advanced urgent production by weeks and months, and will testify to the benefits of standardization in industrial housing.

Ten Austin Standards Meet Most Industrial Needs

Through over 40 years of experience in the construction of *special* industrial buildings Austin Engineers have developed the 10 Austin Standards. These ten standard types, together with their variations and combinations, have been found to meet most industrial housing requirements.

Both the Standard and special building service of the Austin Company will be found in the *Austin Book of Buildings*. In case your need for more floor space is urgent use the wires. Austin Engineers are ready for an immediate conference.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY, Industrial Engineers and Builders

For U. S. A. and Canada, address Nearest Office:

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NEW YORK.........217 Broadway, Barclay 8886
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INDIANAPOLIS..717 Merchants' Bank Bldg., Main 6428
PITTSBURGH....493 Union Arcade, Grant 6071
DETROIT.....1430 Penobscot Bldg., Cherry 4466
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For Foreign Business: American Steel Export Company, Woolworth Building, New York

THE
AUSTIN METHOD

Partial List of Owners

Pittsburgh Transformer Co	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sprague Electric Co	Bloomfield, N. J.
Atlas Powder Co	Hopatcong, N. J.
Dupont Powder Co	Hopewell, Va.
American Car & Foundry Co	Jeffersonville, Ind.
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co	Erie, Pa.
Cleveland Foundry Co	Cleveland, Ohio
Industrial Foundry & Machine Co	Pottstown, Pa.
Lakewood Engineering Co	Cleveland, Ohio
Dominion Glass Co	Redcliffe, Alberta, Can.
Pilkington Brothers, Ltd	Thorold, Ontario, Can.
Nat'l Lamp Wks. of the Gen'l Electric Co.	Cleveland, O.
Baker-Vawter Co	Benton Harbor, Mich.
Standard Oil Co	Cleveland, Ohio
A. P. W. Paper Co	Albany, N. Y.
Hodgman Rubber Co	Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Kennedy Refractories Co	Bettsville, Ohio
American Engineering Co	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland Tractor Co	Cleveland, Ohio
Morgan Engineering Co	Alliance, Ohio
National Cash Register Co	Dayton, Ohio
New York Air Brake Co	Watertown, N. Y.
Standard Steel Car Co	Hammond, Ind.

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

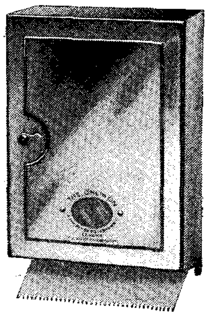
The Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware, housing 2,000 people, contains the principal offices of the officials and executives of the DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, including the main offices of one of the most important powder plants in the world. It is one of the best equipped office buildings in the United States, including every modern requirement. ONLIWON HYGIENE is in every toilet room.

The Du Pont building is typical of hundreds where ONLIWON HYGIENE is helping guard the health of workers who are directly or indirectly serving the War-time needs of the U. S. A.

ONLIWON HYGIENE is the combination of an interfolded package of sanitary sheets of toilet paper and a handsome cabinet which protects each sheet from dust and germs, serves just two sheets at a time. and ***prevents waste.***

ONLIWON Toilet Paper is of fine quality, but moderate in price—made of the highest grade material—1,000 soft, firm, full-sized sheets, cut and folded by machines in an inconceivably small package—reaches you untouched and uncontaminated.

ONLIWON Cabinets are handsome fixtures that will add to the attractiveness of your toilet, and are so simple that not a minute is required to insert the ONLIWON package. They are very durable—use cannot injure them—no knobs to turn—nothing to get out of order.



This is the attractive dust- and germ-proof cabinet that is the basis of ONLIWON HYGIENE. No knobs to turn—no buttons to press—no levers to pull—no sharp corners to catch your clothing.

A. P. W. PAPER CO., Albany, N. Y.
1248 Broadway
Manufacturers of ONLIWON Paper Towels, Towel Cabinets and

THE ONLIWON HYGIENE
REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

A Really Important Contribution to the Literature of the Stage

Sixty Years of the Theater

By JOHN RANKEN TOWSE, *Forty-three Years Dramatic Critic of the "N. Y. Evening Post"*

A book which appeals to lovers of the stage and good literature. It covers a wide group of men and women who interpreted the great and popular roles during the past half century. Mr. Towse writes about them with familiar freedom—as a dramatic critic of his age and rank may well claim the right to do.

The book contains almost 100 portraits of stage celebrities including Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Lawrence Barrett, Adelaide Neilson, Charlotte Cushman, Mary Anderson, Madame Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, Tommaso Salvini, Fanny Janauschek, Joseph Jefferson, Fanny Davenport, Edgar L. Davenport, Lester Wallack and many others who are still active or nearly forgotten.

Winthrop Ames says:—"I have read 'Sixty Years of the Theater' with much pleasure. Mr. Towse has written a book of double value. It will recall delightful memories to a whole generation of theater-goers, and it records in a style of clarity and distinction, the history of an interesting period in theatrical transition."

Otis Skinner says:—"Mr. Towse has written one of the most valuable books on the history of the theater in New York in our time. I have followed its course in instalments with the greatest interest and it is especially gratifying to have the work in this attractive book form. The picturesque figures of the old metropolitan stage have come to life in his pages."

Octavo, Cloth. Illustrated, 480 pages. $2.50 net; by mail, $2.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

port, except that we sounded another chow call.

I shoved off ahead of the rest of the outfit, broke out a compass, plotted out my bearings, and laid a course up a long dusty pike toward the trenches. A Hun airplane soared up from behind the hills dead ahead and a battery of 75's turned loose on him. He stood by to go about; then streaked it for home.

In a billet town midway down the long valley I sighted some of our forest green uniforms again and picked up word about the first of our outfits to reach the trenches. This outfit is particularly proud of its band. Instead of leaving their precious instruments in the training area, the musics brought up everything they owned.

When the troop-train dropt anchor the musics came ashore tootasweet and piled up their gear on the dock.

Some jealous German band must have tipped off the Hun artillery about the opportunity that lay open.

"Whee-ee-ee! Bloo-ey!"

A shell came sailing through the blue and scored a nice hit on a pile of sea-bags. *Fini*, one bass drum. Ditto, one oboe. They found the oboe's case again, but no oboe. Casualties: two mules and the moral of a set of band instruments.

Fair sailing now. A steady breeze, sou'sou'east. Nothing to report but two leathernecks taking a bath in a shell-hole close beside the road.

Along about chow-time hailed some more marines quartered in huts in the woods on a hillside, and put into port for the night. A snug harbor. Four men were pitching horseshoes. Another was carving his initials on a tree, possibly with a sentimental hope to return here on some future cruise.

The officers had a little wardroom in a tar-paper shack, a piece of gunny-sack for a door-mat, and a carbide lighting plant. A French artillery officer sat down to mess with us. After chow we lit the smoking-lamp, talked shop, and held a song-service. We led off with "Madelon," as a matter of international courtesy, and gave most of the rest of the watch to negro melodies, as these appeared to tickle our guest's fancy the most. And then, just before hammocks, we let go with the old marine hymn that has been carried into so many far places along with the eagle, globe, and anchor:

From the halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli,
We fight our country's battles
On the land as on the sea—

I wondered then if in all our country's history that song had ever been heard before so far from tide-water.

Up anchor the next day in heavy weather; rain and a head wind; slippery decks. The first port made was a dugout sick bay. A good old navy 2½-striper medico in charge. A pharmacist's mate was standing by in a sou'wester and rubber boots, with his steel bowler set sidewise like a watch cap.

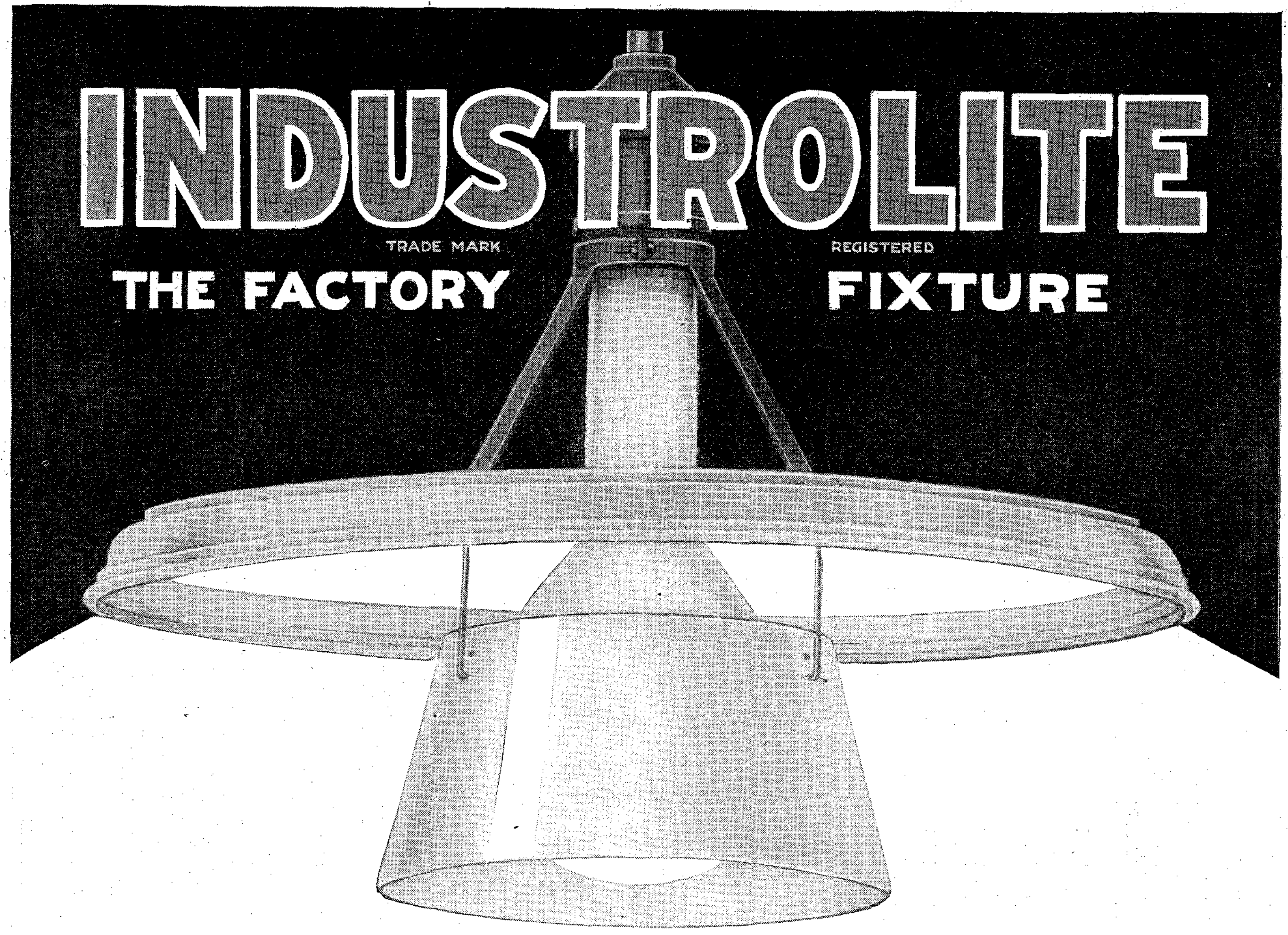
"If any one had told me a year ago that I'd be on a rough cruise like this and liking it, I guess you know the sea-goin' growl I'd have let out," he observed. "Snug little place, this sick bay. Kind of dark and close quarters. Have to carry all your water in pails, like on a destroyer. If the shells would only rock it more, I'd feel right at home."

"C. C.," in a burst of enthusiasm, mentions "The Ostermoor Watch," as

INDUSTROLITE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

THE FACTORY FIXTURE



PATENTED

On Government Contracts, Where Night Must Be As Day

experts recognize that illumination is the essential factor in speeding up night production.

Industrolite solves this big problem and now many government projects and essential industries are being rapidly equipped with this new lighting unit.

Industrolite was developed to properly protect the eyes of industrial workers. It keeps the glare of all direct light rays from the normal range of vision. The filament of the lamp cannot be seen unless you stand almost under the lighting unit and then look up at it.

No light is wasted on the ceiling. Accurate reflectors control all the light rays, pouring an increased illumination on the working plane. Clear, well defined images make each operation of the worker sure, speedy and safe.

Industrolite can be attached to any electric lamp socket. It is an all-steel porcelain enameled fixture, non-breakable, dust-proof, bug-proof. Its construction tends to prevent the accumulation of dust. Full ventilation around the lamp insures long lamp-life, at high sustained efficiency. Made in sizes to accommodate Mazda type "C" lamps of outputs ranging from 75 to 1,000 watts.

Astonishingly low in price.

Write for list of successful installations. Our engineering department will gladly advise you regarding any lighting requirements.

Our efforts are confined to equipping essential industries

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U. S. Quartermaster's Dept., Baltimore, Md.	1,235 Fixtures
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L. Wolff Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.	1,000 Fixtures
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The Converse Rubber Shoe Co., Malden, Mass.	300 Fixtures
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U. S. Light & Heat Corp., Worcester, Mass.	300 Fixtures
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John T. Milliken & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	100 Fixtures
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Garrison-Wagner Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.	75 Fixtures

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Canadian Distributors: Northern Electric Co., Ltd.

Bran Helps One

Live Life to the Full

Think what depends on keeping clean inside.

Some folks lose half their joys through constipation, half their energies, half their friends. Other folks, through proper care, live two days in one. And a little bran in a morning dainty makes that vast difference, sometimes. Just a delightful dish of Pettijohn's.

One Week Will Tell

One week will tell what Pettijohn's can do for you and yours.

The dish is a flavory cereal—one of the best-liked cereal combinations ever served for breakfast.

Yet its dainty flakes hide sufficient bran for one day's laxative effect.

The Need of Bran

Fine foods clog the system. Nature needs a certain amount of roughage.

One way to supply it is with bulky vegetables, but in winter we rarely get enough.

Then the easy way and the best way is to eat flake bran. A little of that goes far.

Most folks who omit bran must take drugs. That method is harsh and unnatural. It leads to a habit, and the dosage must be constantly increased.

The better way is to mix some bran in each day's diet. Nature put bran on grain for that purpose.

Doctors say that flake bran is the most efficient form. But flake bran, eaten clear, is not appetizing. So in Pettijohn's we hide it in a flavory morning dainty.

Thus a welcome, hearty dish supplies the needed bran.

Try it once a day for a week. See how it aids vivacity, energy and cheer. You will not return to branless diet after that, we think.

Pettijohn's

A Flaked Cereal Dainty

80% Wheat Product Including the Bran—20% Oats

A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 20 per cent unground bran.

Pettijohn's Flour — 75 per cent Government Standard flour with 25 per cent bran flakes.

Use like Graham flour in any recipe.

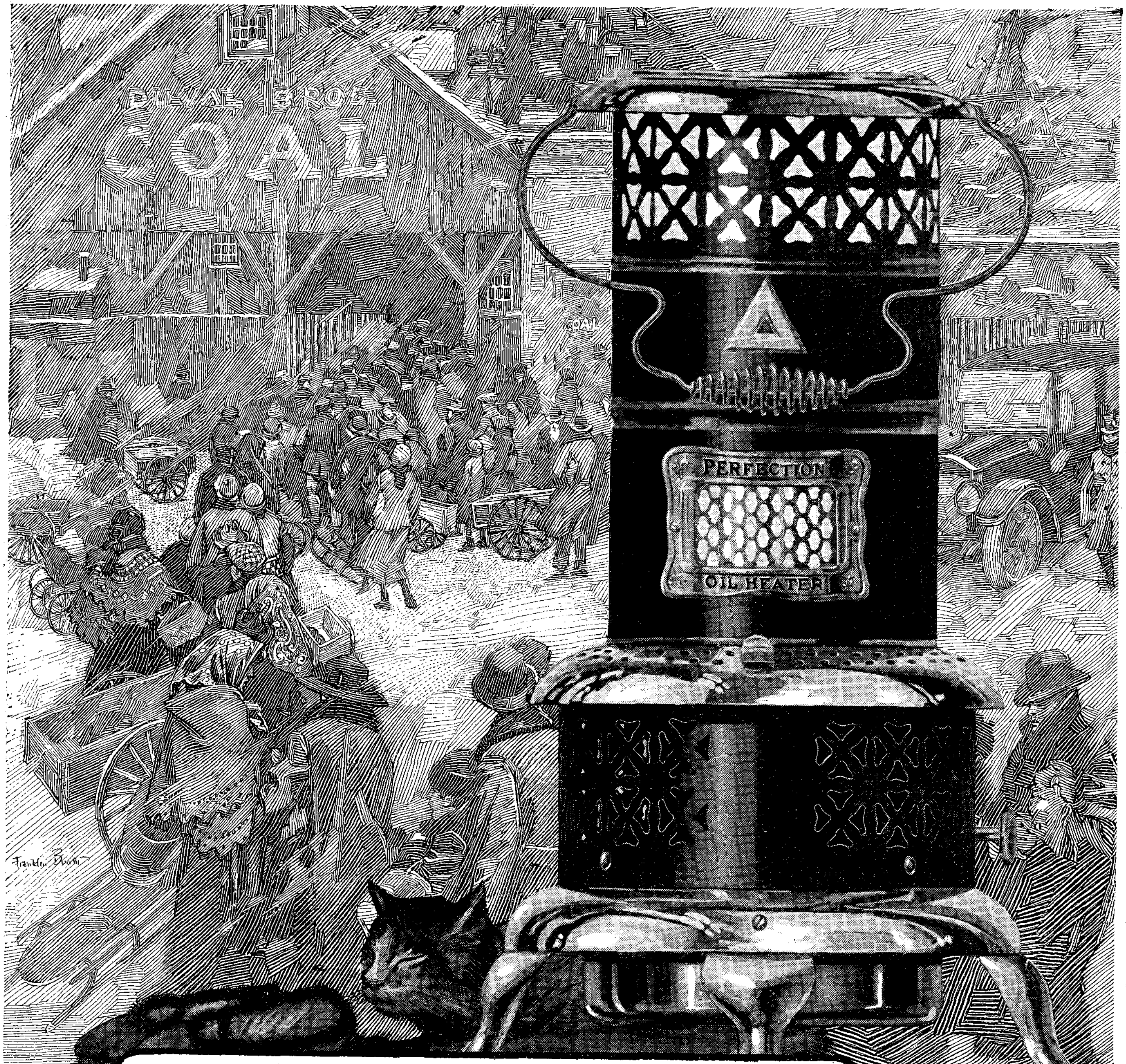
Both Sold In Packages Only

(2023)

typical of the comfort of the accommodations along this front. This watch "has it fifty ways on Paris." There are electric lights, and "the chow is none of your salt and punk variety."

Finally, it has a barber. "C. C." writes of this great tonsorial trench convenience:

> The regimental barber has rigged up a shop in a dugout with a full line of gilguys and gadgets, including bay rum, cold-cream, talcum, and plenty of hot water. His only regret is that he has to make his customers get the right neck-elevation in the camp-chair by asking them to put their feet on an adjacent bed. Nick, the Cleveland barber, is a good deal imprest by the noise outside. He looked out at the shells cracking overhead on the first day and shook his head.
>
> "Gosh!" he remarked, "this is a reg-g-g-ular war!"
>
> Within rope's throw of the trenches and not five hundred yards from the German lines we had tiffin with the skipper who served us with the following menu:
>
> Vegetable Soup
> Beef Ham
> Bread and Butter
> Hot Biscuits
> Dandelion Salad
> (Picked in No Man's Land)
> Mashed Potatoes
> Cheese
> Confiture
> Vin rouge Vin blanc
> Coffee.
>
> "I've been at this game twenty years," the skipper explained in answer to compliments on the fare, "and believe in giving my outfit a cook, not a can-opener." He was much disturbed because the oil and vinegar had run low. He had ordered more, but it had failed to come up in time for chow. The sergeant, called in from the galley by a dry-cell battery buzzer, deposed that the fault lay with the "coxswain of that steam bicycle" which had engine trouble on the road from the Quartermaster depot.
>
> In answer to queries, the skipper reported nobody in sick bay, nobody on the binnacle list, and nobody in the brig. Things had been fairly quiet in the sector, and no one had been either seriously wounded or gassed.
>
> One of the leatherneck positions has the shape of an old-fashioned beehive, with trenches running around it in spiral. It was as truly busy as a beehive, too, for an inspection was pending and everybody was policing quarters and cleaning up rifles and gear.
>
> We steered a course around the circumference of the hive. The Hun was sending over an occasional shell, but in a rather half-hearted and aimless fashion. Nobody seemed to mind in the least. We sighted one marine in a little patch of woods in No Man's Land blandly smoking and looking up at the sky. Another was picking dandelion greens. The conducting officer explained that they went there on liberty in lieu of a shore leave.
>
> "A man gets bilged, you know, if he sticks around in a ditch all the time."
>
> When we got around to the more exposed sector of the hill, we had to keep our heads down and do our observing from designated lookouts.
>
> One spot that is particularly pleasing to the leatherneck fancy is a machine-gun emplacement in the hill's forecastle. The visitor descends on a buried com-



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WARMTH FOR EVERYBODY

Perfection Oil Heaters saved the situation last winter. These small, portable furnaces of heating energy gave quick and immediate relief to hundreds of thousands of homes.

Now is the time to insure against the perils of a fuel shortage in *your* home *this* Winter. Buy your Perfection Oil Heater early.

Already used in 3,000,000 homes. Easily carried about. Clean—economical—burns ten hours on a gallon of kerosene oil. See your dealer today—or phone him for a "Perfection."

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Made in Canada by the Perfection Stove Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

THE new No. 500 Perfection Heater Wicks, fixed to metal carriers, are trimmed, burned, and ready to light—one in each carton. Re-wicking is easy. Slip out the old wick and carrier—slip in the new

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PERFECTION
HEATER WICK
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OIL HEATERS

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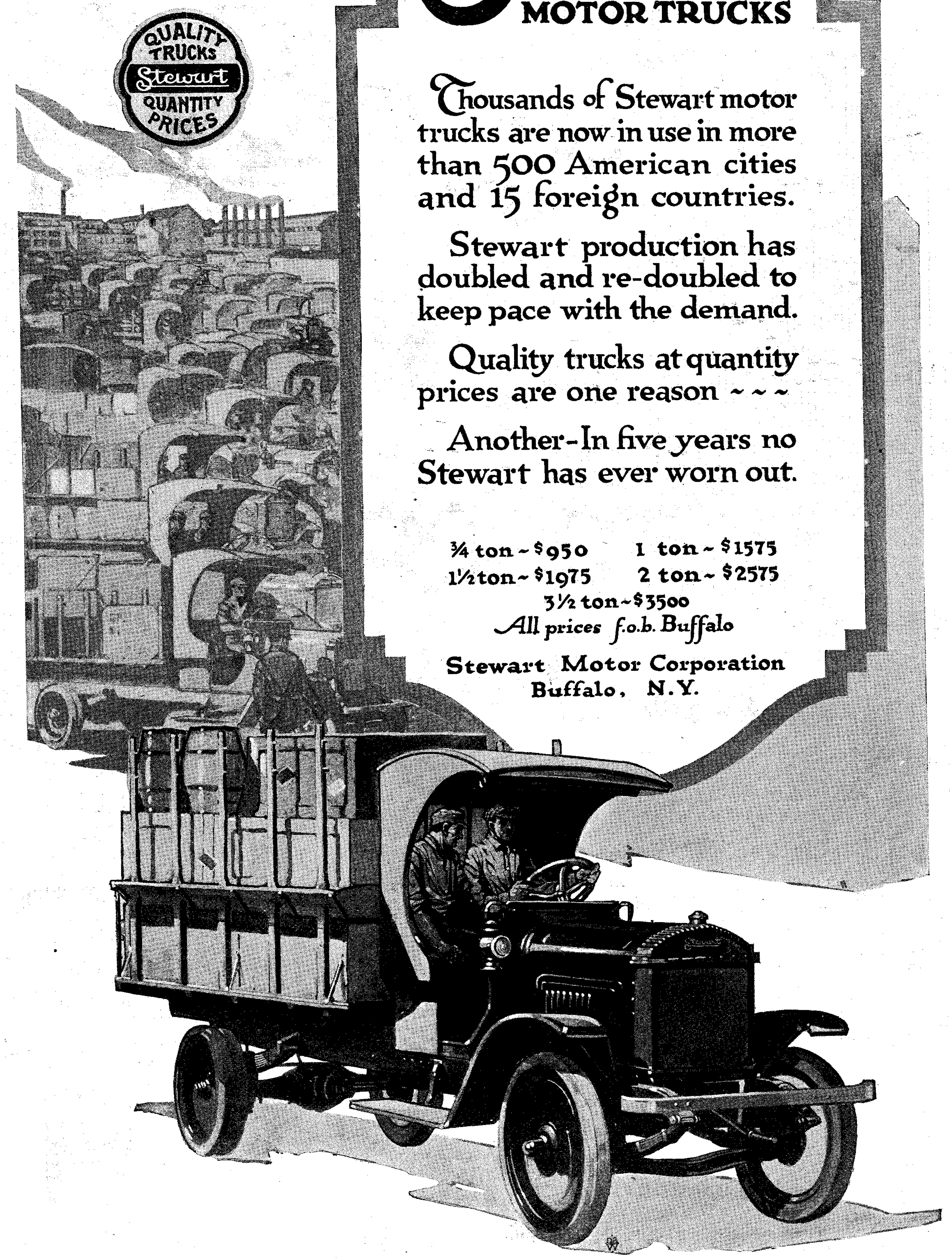
Food will win
the war—
save it

Stewart
MOTOR TRUCKS



Thousands of Stewart motor trucks are now in use in more than 500 American cities and 15 foreign countries.

Stewart production has doubled and re-doubled to keep pace with the demand.

Quality trucks at quantity prices are one reason ~ ~ ~

Another - In five years no Stewart has ever worn out.

¾ ton ~ $950 1 ton ~ $1575
1½ ton ~ $1975 2 ton ~ $2575
3½ ton ~ $3500
All prices f.o.b. Buffalo

Stewart Motor Corporation
Buffalo, N.Y.

panionway into a glory-hole a couple of fathoms underground, then comes up topside by a Jacob's ladder to a camouflaged bridge. The deck is muddy and there is only a tiny slit of anchor light, but the place has a strong appeal to the seafaring fancy, as it very much resembles a coal-bunker.

The leathernecks have another lookout in a tree, which every one describes as the "maintop."

Take it all in all, the marines are mighty well content. If the Hun tries to ram them he will find out who is on the job, and find it *pronto*.

A BRITISH VIEW OF GERMAN PRISON-CAMPS

"RESERVE the last round for yourselves," is the advice given by an exchanged British prisoner of war to all our men who are about to face the Germans. And this, he says, as reported by a Chicago *Daily News* correspondent, sums up the sentiment of five thousand former British soldiers who have been in German prison-camps and are now in Holland. Evidence that the "Yanks" are learning this lesson is shown daily by the way in which they fight to the end instead of surrendering, and say as did one young soldier recently quoted in the press: "I am not afraid of being killed, but I do not want to be caught by the Huns."

Germany has perhaps the three million war-prisoners she boasts of. They are of all nationalities, but the British get the worst treatment, according to various accounts. In the early days of the war, reports the Chicago newspaper man, when the German hate campaign against England was at its height, wounded prisoners of war were packed together in trains and left without food for days at a time. They were treated brutally in the field hospitals, and this correspondent heard in Holland tales of doctors scraping wounds with scissors and rusty knives, limbs purposely set crooked, and men severely wounded being left unattended till their wounds festered. There were also stories of the mockery and spite of the German women. In the prison-camps guards were forced to be brutal to their prisoners under penalty of being "sent to the Front." At Zerbst, spoken of by some of the men as "the worst of all the camps," says the *News* report:

> A favorite punishment was to make a prisoner walk up and down a narrow trench-like walk fenced off with barbed wire, until he fell down in a swoon. This walk was excavated like a trench or ditch and a sentry with a bayonet stood at each end. The prisoner's cap, jacket, shoes, and stockings were removed before he was pushed into the walk, which was of clay and previously had been well sprayed with water. All the while the unfortunate being walked there the path was kept well watered by men with watering-cans, who grinned with satisfaction at the prisoner's efforts to keep from slipping on the slippery clay, in which case he would fall into the barbed wire. Whenever he gave signs of stopping for a moment one of the sentries would prick him with his bayonet.
>
> At this camp, it seems, conditions finally became so unbearable that the prisoners resolved to make an appeal to Count von Bethmann-Hollweg, then German Chancellor. They wrote him a long letter setting forth their wrongs. The difficulty was how to get it posted—for, of course, they could not trust it to the camp post-office. At last a way was found to smuggle it out, and once in the post-office or the town it was safe enough—for the German respect for officialdom would never permit any one to tamper with an envelop addrest to the Chancellor himself. Bethman-Hollweg did receive the missive, and, be it said to his credit, he had the matter investigated.
>
> Then another fact came to light—namely, that the military commander of the camp had embezzled large sums of money. He had, first, given too high a number of prisoners. Secondly, he had hired out as many men as he could—including non-commissioned officers (which is against international conventions) to neighboring farmers and industries. Now it must be remembered that the employers have the obligation of feeding the prisoners that work for them, so that every man who works out diminishes the charges for his keep in camp, and yet the commander had written down the rations for all those he had hired out, as if they had still been in camp.
>
> "We can scarcely speak about some things—the deaths we saw," said the exchanged prisoners of war, with a reminiscent look of misery in their eyes.

A staff correspondent of the New York *Times* presents a number of affidavits sworn before American and British diplomatic representatives at The Hague, giving details of inhuman treatment of men in German prisons. Here, for instance, is the story of the death of Private Barry of the Scotch Guards at Sennelager:

> At about 5 o'clock on the morning of January 18, 1918, a German soldier entered the room and ordered eight men to draw the coffee from the camp, which is about 500 yards away from the receiving compound. Seven prisoners of war complied with the order, but as the English can not drink the German coffee, no Englishman went forward to draw the coffee for the twelve Englishmen there.
>
> The German soldier ordered Private Barry, Scots Guards, to fetch the coffee. Private Barry said that they could not drink the coffee. He ordered him a second time and Private Barry again refused.
>
> The sentry then attempted to strike Private Barry with the butt of his rifle. Private Barry pushed the rifle down with his two hands; the sentry then ordered the remainder of the prisoners to the other side of the room, then, turning about, he walked to the door, a distance of about ten paces.
>
> On turning about again there were two Frenchmen standing in front of Private Barry in the line of fire. He ordered these two Frenchmen to get over to the left. He threw open his overcoat and came to the aim. As the aim was not comfortable he cleared his shoulder of the overcoat. He then came to the aim a second time and fired, hitting Private Barry in the left side; he died in about four minutes.
>
> This action did *not* take place in the heat of the moment, but was absolutely deliberate on the part of the German soldier. At about 4:15 P.M., I myself went to this room to take a bath, and I saw Private Barry's body lying on the floor as it had fallen, with

McK&R

A Tooth Powder is better than a Paste

"The most efficient dentifrice is a powder. Sticky products are favorable to germ life."

—*Letter from a prominent dentist.*

CALOX
THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER
Cleans-Whitens-Preserves

A package, sufficient for one week's trial, and authoritative booklet telling "Why a Powder is Better Than a Paste" will be sent free on request.

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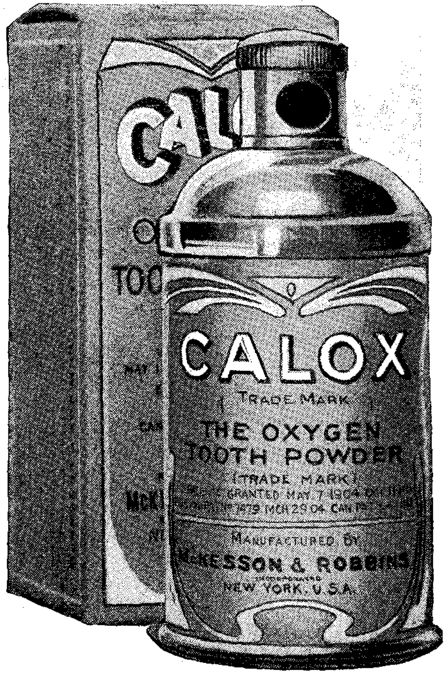
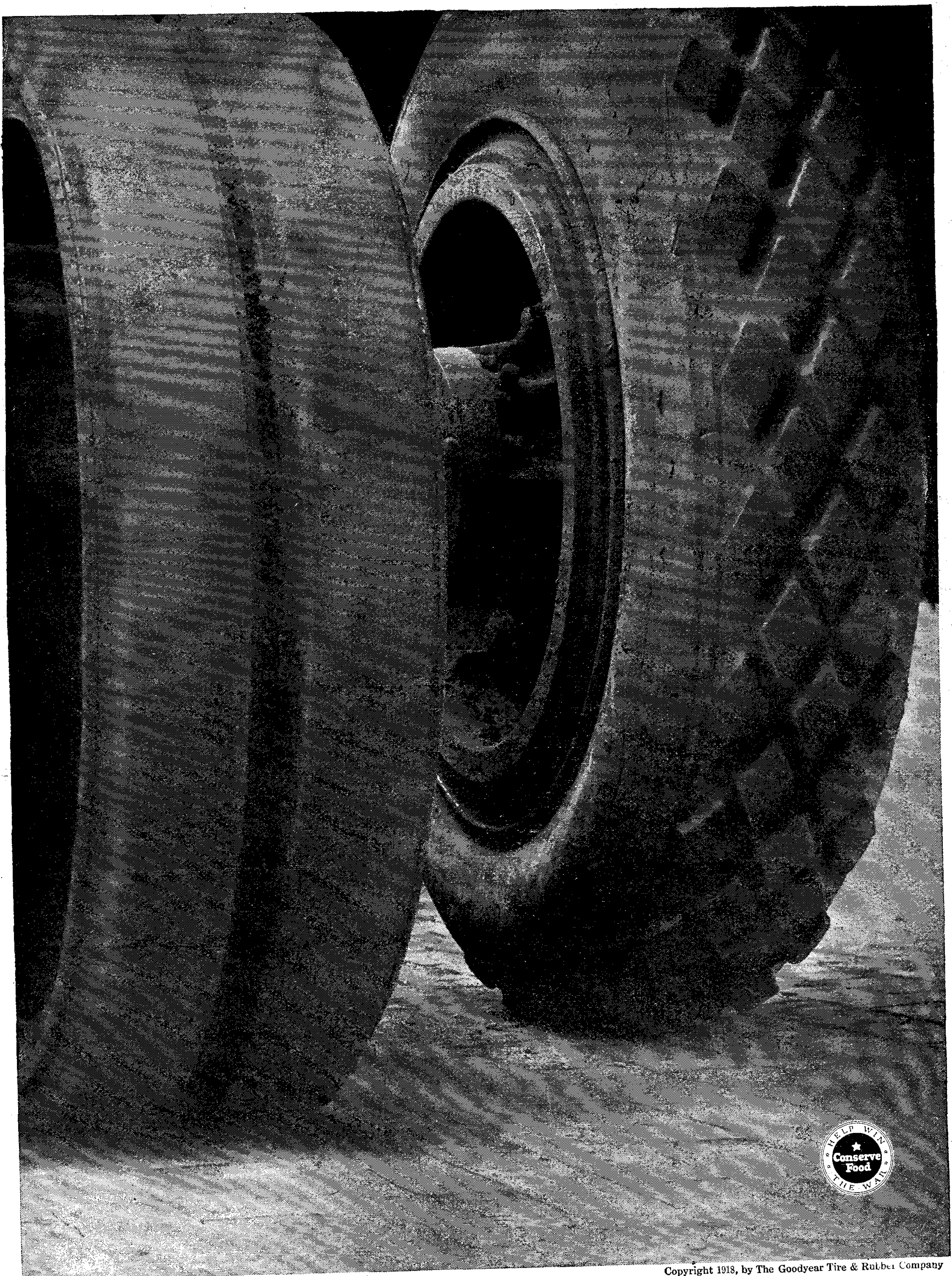


"Your 32 Teeth are 32 Reasons"



HELP WIN THE WAR
Conserve Food

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Side by side in this photograph are shown the two major types of motor truck tires: The Goodyear S-V Solid type and the Goodyear Pneumatic Cord type. Both are shown in actual service

GOODYEAR
AKRON

What Tire to Use and Where

AS between pneumatic tires and solids as equipment for motor trucks, each type affords well-defined advantages in certain kinds of service.

For short hauls, through congested traffic, where slow speeds are necessary and pavements are good, solid tires serve economically and well.

But in long distance transport, where speed, cushioning power and traction are essential, pneumatic tires are far more efficient and saving.

In interurban and passenger service, in all safe-conduct rapid-transit such as the delivery of foodstuffs or of fragile wares, the pneumatic tire's qualities are well-nigh indispensable.

Our interest in proper tire equipment dates from the beginning of the truck industry, and is faithfully expressed in our product.

We make all kinds of truck tires, both pneumatic and solid, under the most advanced standards of design and construction.

Our S-V solid truck tires represent the highest development of this type, as shown by their remarkable service returns to users.

They combine in extreme measure the three essentials of satisfactory solid tire service; long tread wear, freedom from chipping and cutting, and resistance to separation from the base.

Behind our Pneumatic Cord Tires for Motor Trucks are fifteen years of experiment, including two years of practical testing before they went on the market.

Their advantages in increased speed, greater range, larger returns from gasoline and oil, and the reduction of depreciation, have been demonstrated beyond any question.

In more than 250 cities, as well as in our own Akron-to-Boston highway transport experience, they have verified every virtue we had hoped for.

Whatever field your own trucks occupy, whether they need pneumatics or solids, there is a Goodyear tire to help them serve at their highest capacity.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

TRUCK TIRES

This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

Glenwood
Gold Medal
Glenwood

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door. **The large oven below** has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood. **See the cooking surface** when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. **When in a hurry** both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 163 that tells all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.

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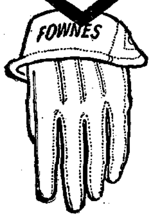


The name is always in the glove.

the exception that it was then covered with a greatcoat.

A sergeant of the Coldstream Guards tells a similar tale:

At Schneidemühl (Prussia), on November 4, 1914, I was standing on parade next to Private Bolam, No. 2 Company, 1st Coldstream Guards. We were supposed to be receiving our bread. In point of fact, we did not receive our bread on that day.

A German sentry, armed with rifle and fixt bayonet, said something, which neither myself nor Private Bolam understood, and rushed at Private Bolam and struck him. Private Bolam then ran away. The *Lager* was searched, and eventually Private Bolam was found in a hole in the ground.

I should like to explain here that at that time we were only quartered in holes dug in the ground, for we had no huts in our *Lager*, and we had to make ourselves as comfortable as we could in the open and in holes which we ourselves scooped out in the ground.

A barrel was fetched in the *Lager* by order of the German adjutant (whose name I never knew, but his name is well-known to the representative of the American Embassy at Berlin). Private Bolam was then stript to the waist and placed across the barrel by about six German soldiers, among whom were some *Feldwebels.* Each of them had a wooden post in his hand; they were evidently posts which were being used to place barbed wire round the camp. They struck Private Bolam over the head, bare back, and the body with these posts. This punishment went on for at least ten minutes.

Private Bolam was practically unconscious and had to be carried to a hut outside the *Lager*, where the Russian cooks stopt. I did not see him again for about three days, when I was ordered to attend his court martial as evidence. The result of the court martial was that Bolam was discharged.

After the court martial Private Bolam returned to our *Lager*, where he remained until he was suddenly taken sick about a month later, but during the whole of this time his head and face were swollen from the brutal treatment of November 4, 1914, and he was suffering very severely all the time. I saw or heard nothing more of him for about three weeks, when I was informed by a German (Lieutenant Bond), who was *Lager* adjutant, that Private Bolam was dead.

No British N. C. O. or man was allowed to see Private Bolam or attend his funeral.

Altho typhus was raging all the time, I am prepared to swear that Private Bolam died from the result of his brutal treatment and not from any disease.

I would further add that after Private Bolam had been carried out of the *Lager* he was tied to a post, about twenty yards from the gate, with wire round his chest, middle, and ankles. He was in a fainting condition. A German officer (barrack inspector) came up to Private Bolam and struck him with his sword, which was in its scabbard, on his legs and chest, afterward he spat at Private Bolam and called him *Englische Schwein.*

Name after name rolls by, each one telling of hideous cruelties, nameless brutalities, and unprintable crimes. Such cases may be more or less exceptional, but the *Times* correspondent tells also of permanent conditions which seem to show either that the much-paraded German efficiency does not extend to prison management or that there is method in the apparent neglect of prisoners' health.

The sanitary arrangements, in particular, are very bad. The barrack-rooms in the winter and during wet weather are deep in mud, and it is practically impossible to keep them clean.

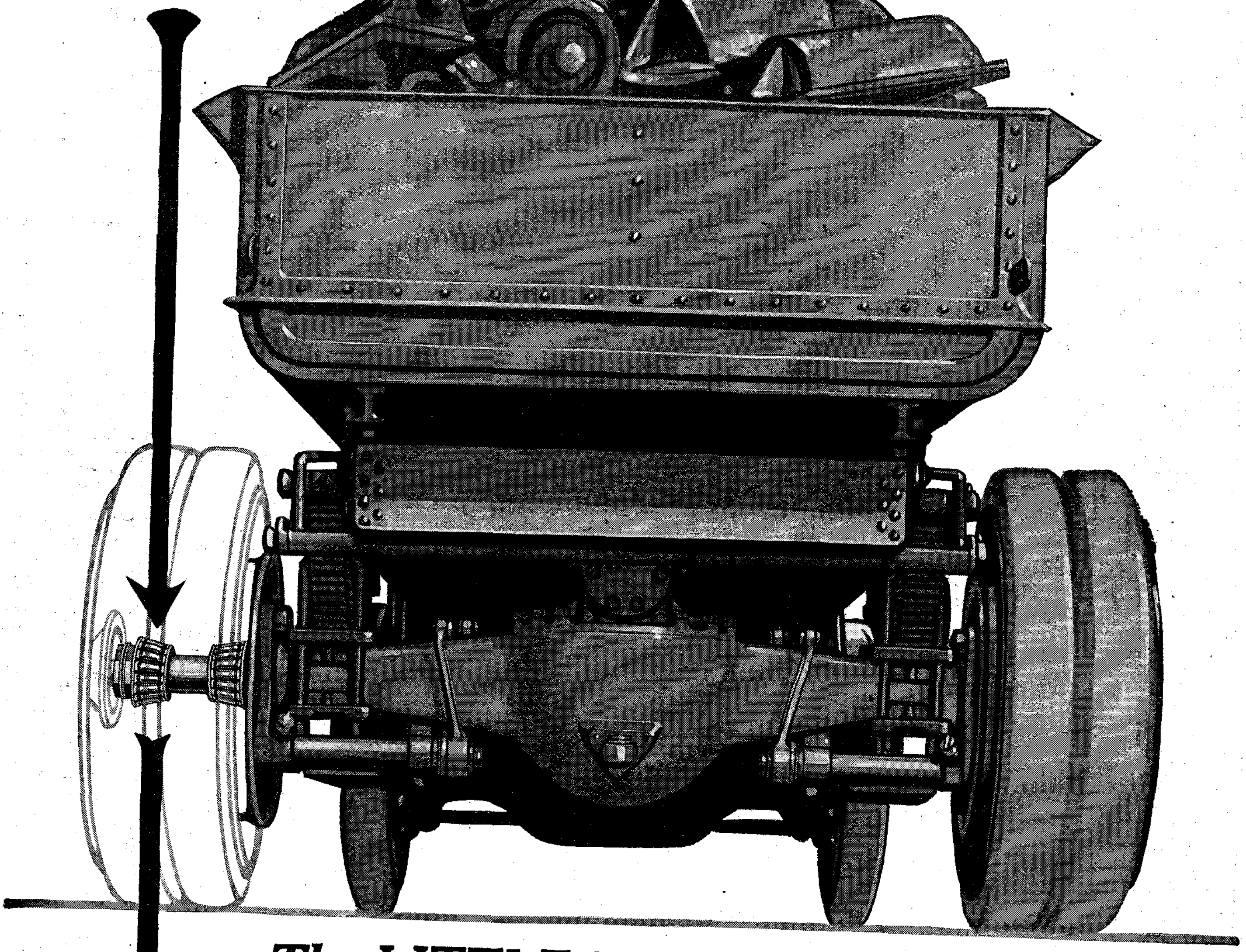
Wounded men are placed in separate wards, which are badly built, and during wet weather the rain pours through, and in some cases on to the beds of the patients. The ordinary sick cases are in wards which are merely tents with boarded sides and are very damp and cold. During the first fortnight in February, 1918, forty-one badly wounded men arrived at Merxleben Station (the siding for the camp). They arrived in cattle-trucks.

After the battle of Arras about 300 wounded British prisoners arrived at Langensalza during the night and were placed on the floor of an empty barracks, with no blankets. At about 8 A.M. the following morning they were taken to the bathhouse, where they remained until 2 P.M. The worst cases were singled out and taken to the hospital. By 6 P.M. five of them had died. The following morning the remainder were paraded and more selected for admission to the hospital. After sitting in the sun for three hours seven more men died, and of this party more than fifty men died altogether. Nearly all these cases were amputations. The Russian doctor told me that had they received proper treatment not one of them would have died.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

THE men who are facing the German bullets certainly ought to have a voice in the peace terms, and we are lucky, just when Austria is throwing out a peace-feeler, to have some pretty explicit statements from an American major who is not afraid to speak right out and say what he thinks. Maj. Harry B. Anderson, Judge-Advocate of the 26th Division, lately in the liveliest part of the firing-line, says in a letter that appears in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

I have seen enough over here to know that if Germany wins the world is in for the bully; if France and the Allies win a peacefully decent person has his rights. One side makes war by poison, assassination, and murder of women and children; the other side has tried to maintain the decencies and honor of war—too much so, in fact. Any man with sense enough to keep out of a foolish foundry must realize what he and his children and children's children are up against if Germany should win this war. They won't win and they can't stand this racket forever, but when they do collapse it will be a crime against morals if they are not made to swallow a dose similar to the one they tried to make the rest of the world swallow. I hope no idealist and peace-at-any-price statesman is going to insist on letting up on them till they are whipt so thoroughly they can never come back. Anybody that preserves an open mind toward a nation that invented poison-gas ought to get a touch of both mustard and lacrymose. I am against all brotherhoods of nations that contemplate taking in Germany, Austria, and Turkey. A good, hard-and-fast alliance, military and commercial, of England, France, Italy, and the United States is brotherhood enough. We don't need any other partners. If the world doesn't boy-



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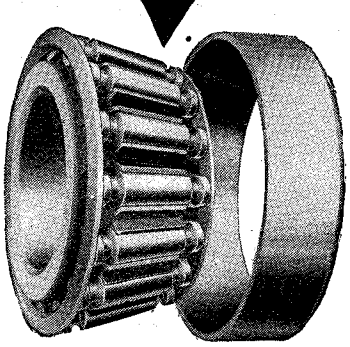

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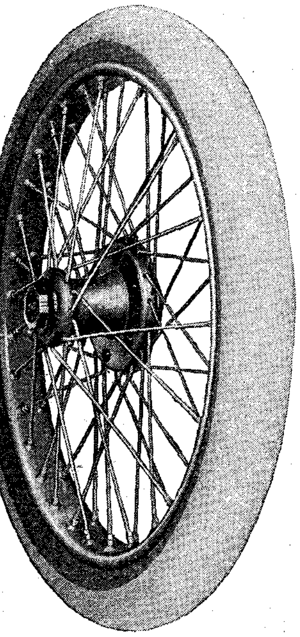

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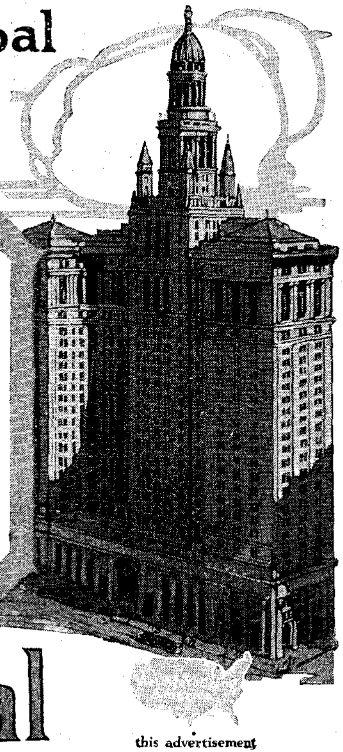


Art Metal
Steel Office Furniture, Safes and Files

this advertisement is number 15 of a series

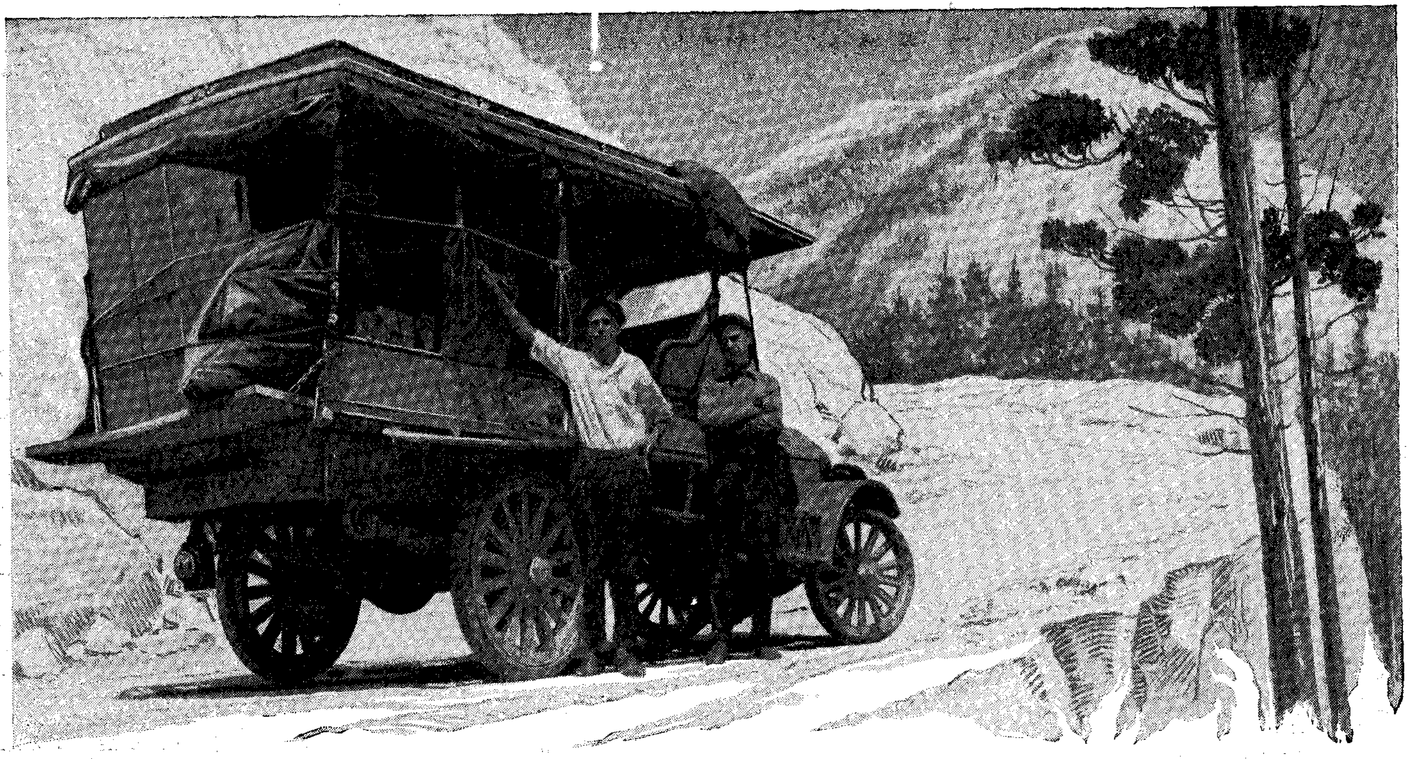
cott German goods after this war and bust that country wide open commercially, it is simply laying up trouble for the future.

This war is a curious thing; it has all the new inventions, but it has gone back to the helmet and to the sort of fighting that primitive man did. Close fighting is a sort of group affair—they heave hand-grenades at each other, and those that get at each other settle the matter with bayonets and knives.

Our boys all feel that when they get at close grips they put it over Fritz—and results up to date seem to justify their belief. The spirit of the men is wonderful. Lieutenant ——, the Catholic chaplain, told me about one boy who was badly shot. He said he was perfectly willing to die because he had done his part. He said he sprayed the *Boche* with his automatic rifle till it was shot out of his hands, and killed three more with his pistol before they ran over him. That's their spirit. A British staff officer was at our headquarters to-day, and he said that he was just from the fighting at the end of the salient where the marines put it all over the *Boche* yesterday, and that they were the best soldiers he ever saw.

There are lots of fine people in this world, and there is not one coward in a thousand among civilized men. When I see these kids going out to the front lines to lie in mud and stand in water and get trench-itch and get lousy and be shelled and shot at and gassed and go poking over into No Man's Land at night and have hand-to-hand fights with the *Boche* and going out singing and laughing—it makes me ashamed to be a staff officer and live in comparative safety and comfort—tho I did not ask for a soft job, but volunteered for the trenches. In the meantime I am grinding out military justice to the best of my ability and holding court and giving opinions and drawing deeds, wills, and powers of attorney, and generally judge-advocating about. Gratz B—— was right about this being a big job. To be a judge-advocate for a division at the front means to be a lawyer for a major-general and 27,000 men, notary public for the same, court of criminal appeals, supervisor of military court procedure, instructor of trial judge-advocates, supervisor of "company discipline," chief adjuster of claims for damages inflicted by American troops on the honest French farmer and the industrious French town-dweller, and as our Army uses a multitude of trucks propelled by gasoline you know what that means, and other duties too numerous to mention. I am on the job from morning till night, but I like the Army and I like my job.

Captain ——, the division disbursing officer, was telling about the comforts of his billet to-day. There is a loft over his room where the hens stay nights. Every morning the landlady mounts a ladder, opens the trap-door, and grabs each hen as it comes out. She taps each one with her finger in some expert manner to see if it is going to lay an egg. If the result is positive she confines the hen till its duty is performed, while the others are let out to roam the streets. Major ——, the division horse doctor, is billeted with a couple of cows—a thin partition going about two-thirds of the way to the ceiling separating his room from the stable. I certainly played in luck in getting on the ground early and grabbing a room in the château. A colonel, two majors, a lieutenant, and I have rooms in it, but the rest of the officers are billeted around with the live stock. Altogether this is a grand village, and when we leave many tears will



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—*And No Other Truck Did*

This unsolicited letter reveals the giant task the Indiana is capable of doing; this, the 31st truck we built, has run to date 93,600 miles. Such performance reveals the

112% Reserve Strength

which is built into every part and which is a big factor in the high earning power of the Indiana Truck—it reduces maintenance costs and makes dependability certain. Individually and in fleets, Indiana Trucks have earned from $25 to $100 per truck per day. It is America's greatest truck value.

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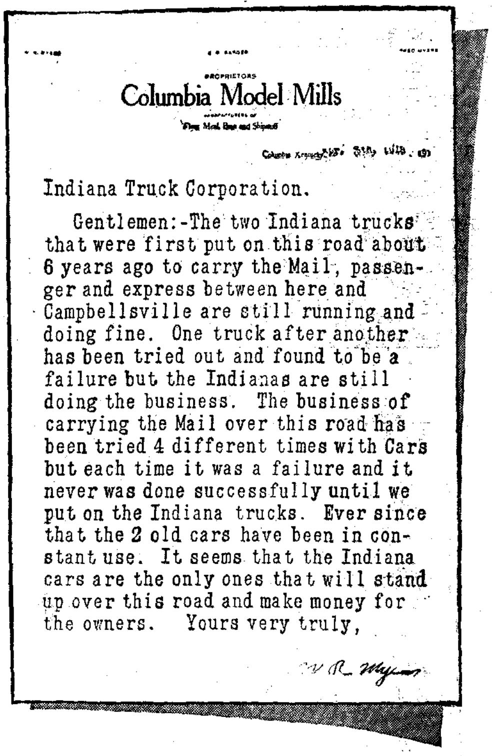
Write on your letterhead for a copy of Indiana Operating-Costs-Book. It will show you in dollars and cents what it will cost to haul your load over your road. Compare Indiana's hauling cost with your present hauling costs—the information will make money for you—write today.

Models: 1 ton; 1½ ton; 2 tons; 3½ tons; 5 tons

Indiana Truck Corporation, Dept. 40, Marion, Ind.



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Gentlemen:-The two Indiana trucks that were first put on this road about 6 years ago to carry the Mail, passenger and express between here and Campbellsville are still running and doing fine. One truck after another has been tried out and found to be a failure but the Indianas are still doing the business. The business of carrying the Mail over this road has been tried 4 different times with Cars but each time it was a failure and it never was done successfully until we put on the Indiana trucks. Ever since that the 2 old cars have been in constant use. It seems that the Indiana cars are the only ones that will stand up over this road and make money for the owners. Yours very truly,

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The Princess Catherine Radziwill, author of "Memories of Forty Years," "Sovereigns and Statesmen of Europe," etc., etc., has now given the world a unique account of Prussian underground diplomacy under the title

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by the adroit rearranging of which the Chancellor was able to precipitate the Franco-Prussian war, is given in its original and final form, the many unscrupulous actions of the Prussian military ring from that day to this are exposed, and daylight is let in upon a host of secrets never intended for popular inspection.

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written two days before Bismarck saw Emperor William I. relative to the Austro-German Treaty, in which he affirms that his master *authorized* him to arrange it, with other astonishing statements of a similar character, is given in full for the information of the public.

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be shed by officers and men. A large portion of the population of France live in just such villages as this, and they certainly are close to nature.

I can't for the life of me understand the attitude of men of good health and proper age who try to avoid military service. Very few generations get a chance at a first-class war like this, and a fellow who stays out of it is missing a really wonderful experience. When a fellow goes soldiering he gets very close to the men he is with, he gets a new experience in life, a chance to see foreign parts at government expense, change of scene, and an unfailing subject of conversation and prevarication for the rest of his life. It is the people who stay at home and rustle up supplies that the war is hard on—they get the boredom of it, and the soldier, while he runs more or less physical risk—gets the fun of it. The real bugaboo of human life is boredom, and the army in the field is singularly free from it. Out in the trenches there is always the expectation of something happening—even pestiferous insects furnish hunting material. Then, again, whether you are a private or an officer you can get together with your equals in rank and scandalize your superiors—taking, of course, excellent care that they don't hear you.

In regard to your hope that I may be sent home for duty in the United States. Not for me! The general staff officers who are being sent home for instructions in exchange for others are the sorest set of men I ever saw. No judge-advocate majors are needed in Memphis, Tenn. Why any healthy male person would want to be in America now when he might be in France is beyond me. Everybody of the male sex from home under forty is either here or coming, and I can sit out in front of my portable office in this obscure village and see the best specimens of every nation go by. It is the crisis of the biggest event in the world. I don't want to go back till I can go for keeps, and that is when this show is over. It is touch and go with France. We've got to win, and we will win shortly, but the idea of a person six feet tall and weighing 180 pounds prancing around the United States lecturing is nauseating, positively. I am coming home, and just revel in my home, when this is over, but not till then. And that's the way all the men feel, too. I don't believe there is one man in 10,000 who wants to come home till this thing is finished.

From the little village of Robert Espagne, near St. Mihiel, a French mother sends this greeting to the mother of an American soldier:

> Doubtless you are going to be very much surprized on receiving this letter, for we do not know each other. I know only, that like me, you are the mother of a soldier, for I have had the pleasure, quite recently of lodging your son, Maj. William Lynn Roberts, and it is to fulfil the promise that I made him that I send you a few lines.
>
> Your son is truly charming, madame, and it is with great pleasure that we have welcomed him at our fireside, where for a few days he has taken the place of my eldest son, also an officer, who fell for France last year.
>
> Believe me, madame, that it is with our whole hearts that we welcome your children and receive them, for do they not come to avenge ours and aid them in liberating our country?

Our geographical situation places us almost at the edge of the invasion and we have spent some very painful days and have seen very sad things. We thank God, however, who has spared us and sends us good and brave friends to aid in expelling the cursed *Boche*. Among these, your son is one of the best, always ardent in accomplishing his duty, and I am truly happy that during the few days which he spent with us I have been able to give him a little joy. We will not forget either that he has been the first of the Allies who has sat at our fireside and that he has made us know your country. On leaving, your son said to me, "Write to my mother." This is his wish realized.

Good-by, madame. Receive with all my sympathy the expression of my best thought.

Fred Lockley, a correspondent of the Portland *Oregon Journal*, includes one of the latest and best Irish yarns in his account of piloting Elsie Janis along the front:

Somewhere in France—I received recently a wire from Paris asking me to arrange to have Elsie Janis visit the principal camps in this section. Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. Ethel Harriman Russell asked me to come to their home to meet Miss Janis. Miss Janis is tall, slender, has a very expressive face, and has great personal magnetism. When we had gone over the situation together and I had indicated the camps where she could reach the largest number of men, she said: "Do you know, Mr. Lockley, I would rather go to some of the more remote and isolated camps, even if I don't sing to so large a number of men. The large camps are apt to have plenty of entertainers visit them. It is the out-of-the-way camps that are hungry for a break in the monotony of camp-life." With this in view I remodeled my program so that she would go to two of the more remote and least-visited camps.

Right here is a good place to say that she played to capacity houses at both of these points, for every camp for miles around prest every available army-truck and *camion* into service to bring the men in to the show.

When we had agreed on the program and worked out the details we spent a pleasant half-hour in conversation. While Mr. Reel, a bluejacket, played, she and Bill Janaushek, a Y. M. C. A. secretary who is her accompanist, danced, and I have never happened to see more graceful dancing. She whistled a solo that was not half bad. She knows lots of good stories, and tells them well, tho she says she has to omit many of her best stories on account of playing in Y. M. C. A. huts. It is her clever way of telling a story, her mimicry, that makes it enjoyable. She told one story about an Irishman who, after killing a score of Germans, was captured. He kept muttering as he was led back of the German lines: "You dirty German swine, we licked hell out of you at the Somme." When he was taken before a group of German officers at the rear he repeated his statement. One of the officers who understood English said, "Any more of that, and you'll face a firing-squad. Here—sign this paper, renouncing your allegiance to Great Britain and declaring your intention of becoming a subject of the German Emperor." "We licked hell out of you"—started the Irishman. The German officer said, "I won't warn you again. I'll stand you up against a wall. Are you going to sign that paper?" The Irishman said,

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PARRETT
Demonstration Manager Hildebrand turning off Motor at the end of the 103 Hour Run

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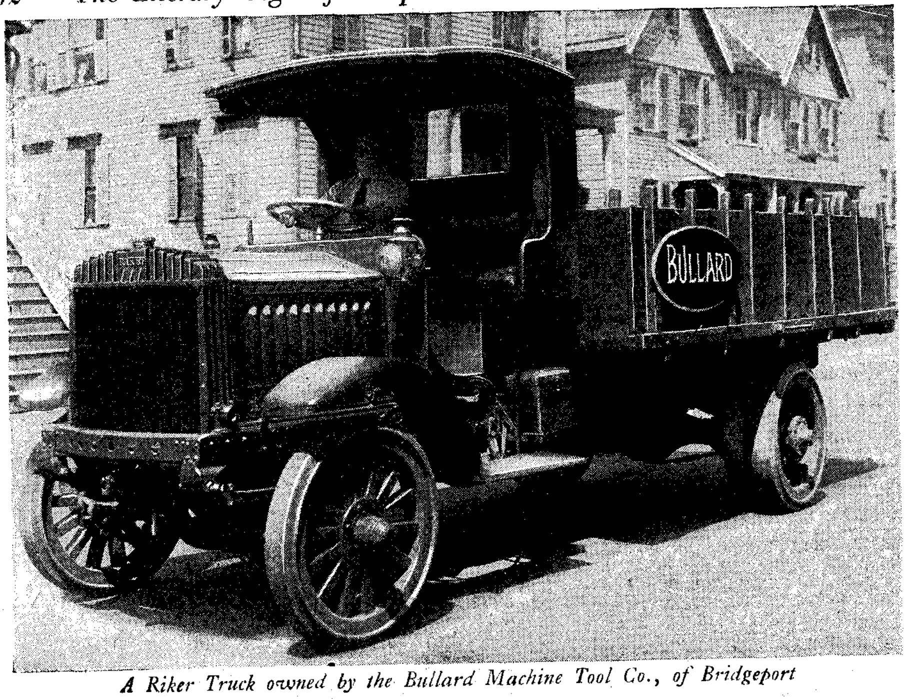

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"Hand me the paper. I'll sign it." He signed it, and asked, "Am I a German now?" The officer nodded. "Say, captain," said the Irishman, "those fighting Irish licked hell out of us Germans at the Somme, didn't they?"

She told a story about a Tommy who was wounded at the battle of Ypres. The Queen of England visited the ward he was in and said, "And where were you wounded, my good man?" He said, "It was at Wipres, your majesty." She corrected his pronunciation of Ypres and said "Epp." The wounded soldier continued, "Me and my pal was in the front line at Wipers." "Epp," corrected the Queen. The soldier persisted, "Well, as I was saying, at Wipers me and my pal—" "Epp," interrupted the Queen. He started once more, referring to "Wipers." The Queen patted him on the shoulder and said, "Epp, Epp, Epp," and passed on down the aisles. When she had gone out of the door a soldier across the room called out, "What did the Queen say to you?" "Near as I could make out the old girl had a bad attack of hiccups," responded the hero of Ypres.

On a Saturday night Miss Janis played to over 1,200 men in a building that is crowded when 1,000 are packed in. On Sunday afternoon I went with her to a near-by camp. A game of baseball was on between a colored nine and a white team of field-artillery. We stood on the sidelines while 1,500 men cheered her. The jazz band struck up a popular air, and she stept it off in lively fashion. They called the game at the fifth inning and went to the hut, where the men packed themselves in. For an hour she kept them laughing and applauding. Then the game was resumed. It ended 6 to 5 in favor of the white nine. We drove back to base headquarters in Commander Stevenson's new French car, which had been loaned to Miss Janis during her stay in this region.

An account of how some Americans in France celebrated the Fourth of July is given in this letter from a lieutenant in an Illinois regiment. He writes to his sister:

We just came out of the trenches a day or two ago, and all the experiences I have ever had in my life are dwarfed in comparison to what we went through the other day. No doubt by this time you have read all about the brilliant Fourth of July victory of the Australians and Americans. "E" Company were the Americans, and we put in one Fourth of July that I will never forget. Sherman said a mouthful about war, but that was a kindergarten picnic compared to this. Sherman never walked behind a barrage of 600 pieces of heavy modern artillery, going as fast as they could pump them out for three hours. At 3:10 A.M. our barrage opened, and we advanced to the attack. We hit Jerry's front line altogether like shock-troops, and right there most of the Jerrys were through with the war. Those that weren't killed held up their hands and begged, "Mercy, *Kamerad,*" but the dirty cowards keep plugging at you until you're close enough to strike, and then up go their paws and they cry for mercy. Most of those were taken prisoners by our boys. After we cleaned out his trenches, we attacked the village of Hamel, wherein he was fortified, and we captured that and mopped it up. We advanced to high ground further on and dug in, making a new trench, after advancing 3,200 yards. Some push. That drive

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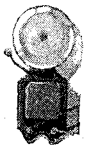

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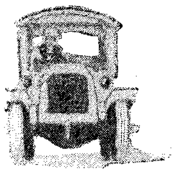

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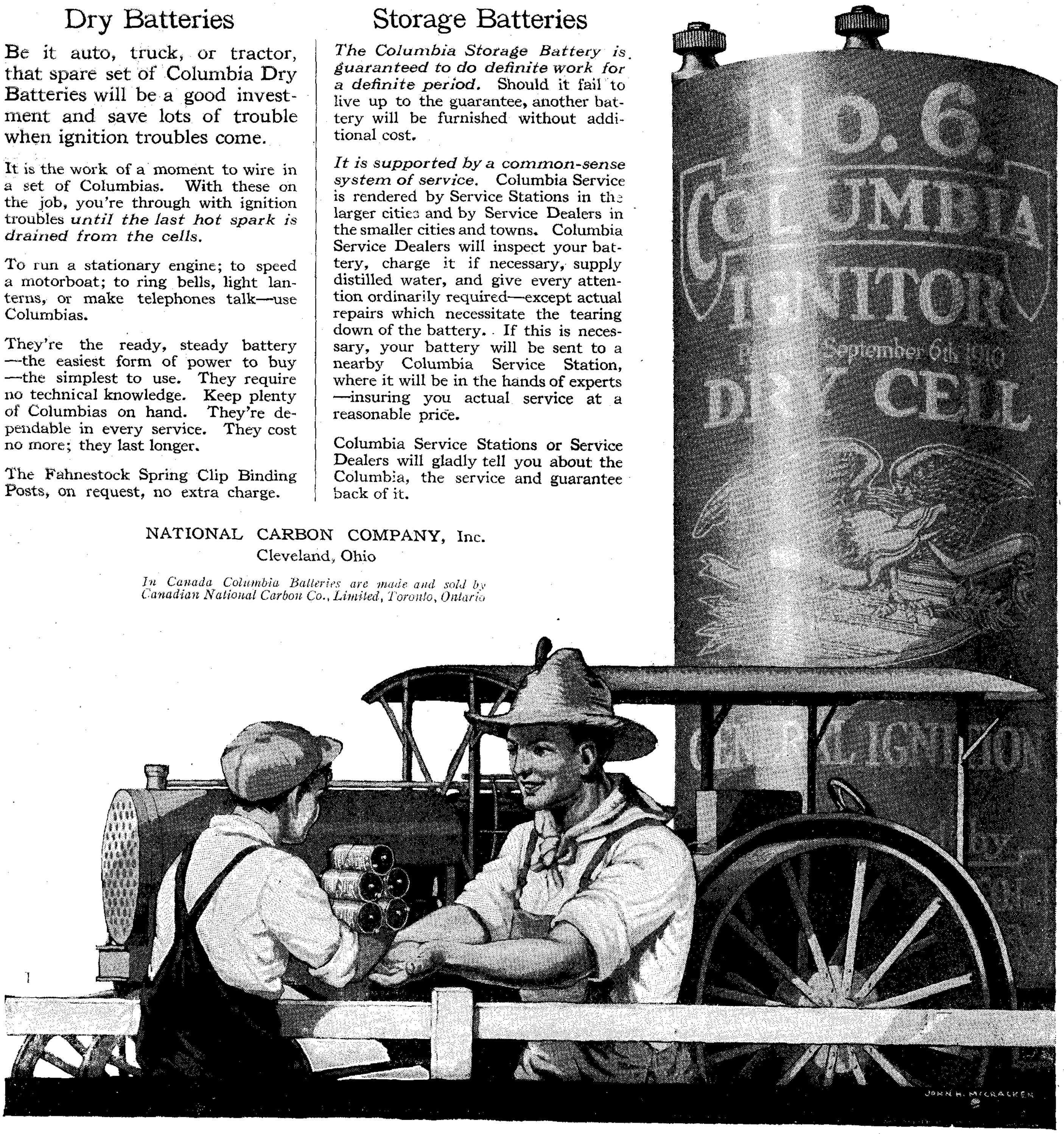

Possibilities of the Local Farm Tractor Demonstrations

How they Develop New Markets — Principles Which Should Govern These Exhibitions — Good and Bad Features of the New York State Demonstrations.

WHILE the National Farm Tractor Demonstrations have been far reaching educational influences exhibiting the capacity of the tractor to the agricultural industry, the increasing advent of local demonstrations is introducing an important influence in tractor marketing.

Manifestly the great National Demonstration, such as that at Salina, Kansas, this year, can reach directly only an infinitesimal segment of the tractor market. Its value is chiefly that of a vast advertisement of the tractor, an index of tractor progress. Its importance as such is not to be underestimated.

The local demonstrations can reach out to countless localities. They can grip the interest of communities in which the tractor is yet little known. They can develop sales possibilities in virgin territory. They can create and cooperate with dealers.

There are still many regions in which the farmers have never even seen a tractor. The industry has been so busy supplying the demand in sections where the tractor is well known that it has been obliged to neglect numerous market opportunities. Particularly is this true of the Eastern States. Increasing attention must be given to these local demonstrations if the future possibilities of the tractor market are to be realized.

Certain fundamental principles should govern the local demonstration. It should be conducted by a competent and responsible governing body, preferably under official State supervision. It should be held at a point assuring the widest attendance. If possible its plowing ground should be the average of the locality. Its rules should be so framed as to give a straightforward businesslike exhibition of what each tractor entered can do under normal working conditions. Intelligent and fair-minded men should be in charge of the exhibits. Essential tractor-drawn implements and tractor-driven machinery should be included. Side-shows and catch-penny devices should be rigidly prohibited. The single aim should be to concentrate the interest of visitors upon tractors and power farming machinery. No diversion of this interest should be permitted.

For this reason it is believed by experienced tractor exhibitors that the local demonstration is more profitable than the showing of tractors at State fairs.

Plowing grounds at the fairs have proved too often inaccessible and inadequate. An even more serious fault is the divided interest and psychological mood of the spectators. As a writer in the *Implement and Tractor Trade Journal* says:

> "The farmer who goes to the State fair, unless he is an exhibitor, is going there to buy pleasure and entertainment. Very few go with the thought of the educational or buying opportunity that the fair offers. The trip to the State fair is a vacation."

This condition is not true of the average attendant at the local tractor demonstration. He comes usually to examine, compare and often to purchase.

During the present season the New York State Food Commission has established in many respects excellent examples of what the local tractor demonstration should be. Ten demonstrations have been held in various parts of the State. The aim has been to educate the farmers on the utility of the tractor. All of the demonstrations have been well attended and successful from both dealers' and purchasers' standpoints.

Equipped with Electric Lights, Forward and Back, Tractors are Working Night as Well as Day Preparing for the Food Crops of 1919

The particular demonstration at Claverack, three miles distant from Hudson, is of special interest. This demonstration was the first held in this locality embracing upper Hudson Valley and adjacent farms. Hundreds of farmers who attended it saw tractors for the first time in their lives. The majority came in their cars, about 800 of which were parked on the grounds, the attendance being in the neighborhood of 5,000.

Ten tractors were entered, eight drawing two bottoms each, two of three-bottom capacity. An eighteen-acre field was plowed and disked, while a variety of tractor-driven machinery was shown. The representative of each make of tractor was allotted a fifteen-minute period in which to set forth the advantages of his product.

The tractors were put through normal work and spectacular stunts avoided. The interest of the visitors was tremendously keen, and the demonstration was in most aspects ideal except for one important exception.

Some of the exhibitors, however, failed to measure up to the general excellence of the occasion. A field correspondent of *Motor World* writes:

> "One of the bad features which developed during the course of the demonstration was the knocking. . . . 'Spielers' who talked to the crowds on the merits of the tractor in question did not confine themselves to lauding their own machines, but spent most of the fifteen minutes allotted to them in telling the disadvantages of the other tractors on the field. This is bad work! This kind of sales argument is the worst boomerang imaginable. The combined efforts of these knockers instilled into minds of the farmers a suspicion that the tractors would not do the work, *in spite of the fact that they saw them do it with their own eyes.* There is not the least doubt in the world that a number of sales were killed by these rank amateurish sales methods. On the other hand, there were concerns who did not stoop to these childish methods. They made a clean, straightforward statement of the good points of their tractors, stated simply what kind and how much work they would do and mentioned the reliability of the maker."

Commenting further on this unfortunate feature *Automotive Industries* remarks:

> "The psychological effect of the knocking on the farmers was most apparent. Scarcely had some of these factory representatives stopped their knocking oration than farmers gave evidence of the uncertainty in their minds regarding tractors in general."

At the big National Demonstrations there is a noticeable absence of "knocking." Tractors built by reputable manufacturers are everywhere making good, and the big men of the industry do not stoop to the crude methods followed by some of the local exhibitors.

In order to be of benefit to the tractor industry the personnel and sales ability of the tractor representatives should have careful oversight.

Careful planning should begin at once for the 1919 local tractor demonstrations.

Tractor Department
The Literary Digest

of ours was costly to his Satanic Majesty Hohenzollern, I'll tell you. Our barrage killed 600 right in our little part of the sector, and we accounted for 300 more. Total prisoners were 1,500, of which we took 400 in our part of the sector.

"E" Company lost some good men, as nine of our boys were killed, among whom were young Heap, Huston, Bell, and Treadman, of Joliet. As soon as I can I'm going to write to their folks. During the action, the knowledge that we were bound to have some losses didn't seem too bad, but when the excitement of battle died down, and I had an opportunity to look for our dead, it sure made my heart heavy, I can tell you. They were our first losses in battle, and thankful we are they were no heavier. If every attack had the same proportion of losses, the Kaiser would have been defeated long ago, but this one worked very smoothly, and Jerry couldn't fight back so hard.

A little later he started his artillery on our new advanced lines, but we were "setting pretty" by that time. He threw over a bunch of "blue cross" gas-shells, which make you sneeze so hard you can't wear a mask, and I got a dome full of it then, I can tell you.

That night Jerry counter-attacked and captured 80 yards of our front-line trench, taking five Australians and two of my birds prisoners. Ten minutes later we got them back, fifty Jerrys and ten machine guns also. That put his wind up for fair, and our artillery gave him a good dose about then, too. He shelled us steadily all the next day, but we had no further casualties, which was a wonder.

Our boys practically wiped out the whole 202d Prussian Regiment, and all of our birds have souvenirs of the fight. I took a swell pair of field-glasses from an insolent Prussian captain. I cut a shoulder-strap off of one prisoner, and am enclosing it as a souvenir of my first hop-over stunt.

The Australians with whom we are fighting are the finest bunch of men I have ever seen, and I am proud that my birds shared in the battle with them. Their colonel who was in command started to make a fine speech, but cut it suddenly and said, "Yanks, you're fighting fools; I'm for you." That seemed to us to be the highest praise possible, and we still think so, even tho Lloyd George, Premier Hughes of Australia, and other high personages made silver-tongued speeches to us about our wonderful victory. All I have to say is, it's a shame to take the money, because if the Kaiser's troops are all like these birds, they're our fish, that's all. I'd like to send home my German rifle and bayonet and some other trophies, but I can't do that. I could have sent a couple of Jerry helmets, but they're such cumbersome things to drag around.

I read a number of letters of the prisoners, and if they are any indication of it, the people of Germany are certainly fed up on "*der elende Krieg*," and are praying for it to be over soon. I'm in favor of giving them their "buckel" full, so they will never again want a war.

Dogan Arthur, of Union, S. C., a flying lieutenant with the American forces in Lorraine, has recently received his baptism of fire. "And it wasn't any Methodist sprinkle, either," he remarks in the letter which tells the story. We quote his report on his recent operations as delivered to his folks in Union:

Now I am at the front doing real work—

BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPINGWEAR

When the dance-card is read—
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Wear Brighton-Carlsbad This Winter

THIS winter you can do your part in saving coal by sleeping as you should always have slept—the healthful, invigorating way—in a heatless bedroom and warmly clad in Brighton-Carlsbad sleeping garments. Wear Brighton-Carlsbad—quality guaranteed by its famous *Blue* Label.

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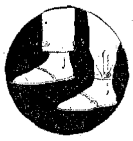
In the Pajunion style (as shown above), the garment is made in one piece—coat can't wad up, nor trousers slip down—no binding drawstrings. Ask your dealer to *unpin and unfold the garments*. You can't judge the comfort, style and satisfaction features when the nightwear lies folded in the box or on the showcase.

Brighton-Carlsbad gowns are made to fit actual bust-measurements. On yoke styles, yoke is kept high to prevent binding; not dropped low to save cloth.

Contrast this Brighton-Carlsbad gown, full in bust, skirt and body, with the usual gown skimped through the body and simply flared out at the feet to give walking room. Brighton-Carlsbad gowns keep you warm from head to foot.


On pajamas and one-piece sleepers a button at ankle keeps garment leg snugly down. No chance for trousers to work up. Affords extra warmth.

Send for FREE "Nightie Book" If your dealer hasn't what you want write for free "Nightie Book," showing styles, so he can order what you require.

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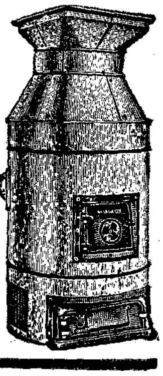

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Jimmy and I, together with some more ferry-pilots, was sent out as observation-pilots during this drive. They needed observation-pilots, so we were sent out, but will be transferred to *Chasse* in about three weeks, or as soon as this drive is over. Can't tell where I am, but can say we are right in the thickest part of it. We have the Huns on the run, and they are on the run fast, too. I had my baptism of fire yesterday, and it wasn't just a Methodist sprinkle, either. It was a regular flood. I and my observer went out to protect another observation-plane. Just as we got over the lines the plane we were protecting had motor trouble, so we went ahead to carry out his mission. We were to watch for troops, cavalry, etc., and report their positions and force to headquarters by wireless and message-bags and were also to investigate anything that looked suspicious or that we didn't understand—well we saw repeated flares away up in some woods; we thought it was too far advanced for our troops, but it also looked as if some of our men were cut off and signaling for aid, as it was one of our flares. When we got up over it, we got into one of the thickest fires from both machine-gun and Archie fire possible. About ten machine guns opened up on us full blast. The Archies were very thick, bursting all around and awful near; they were so close that when they exploded they shook the plane all over. One burst just to the right and in front of me. I was certain it had us, then one burst under the tail of the plane, throwing it up and starting the machine into a tail-spin. I got it out O. K. and headed for our lines, opened the motor and dived zigzag all the while to throw the gunners off. From 80 to 100 shells burst right around us. We were making about 160 miles an hour, I think, but that was too slow for us, and I thought we would never get out of range. We seemed to be simply standing still; the observer phoned me to "open up," but I was already doing all I could, and all the time the cursed machine-gun bullets were tearing holes through the wings of the plane. When we got back, my observer said it was the narrowest escape that he had ever had. He has been flying a long time, used to fly with the French, and has been shot at many times, and he says he had never had so many to burst around him nor had them come so close. I was certain they had us, didn't see how we could possibly come through that wall of shells. It was just by the grace of God that we got through, nothing else. It was a very warm reception they gave me on my first trip over. I feel pretty good over it, as they can't come any nearer and not get me after this. Most of the pilots and observers have a contempt for the Archies, don't fear them at all, but I, for one, have plenty of respect for them right now.

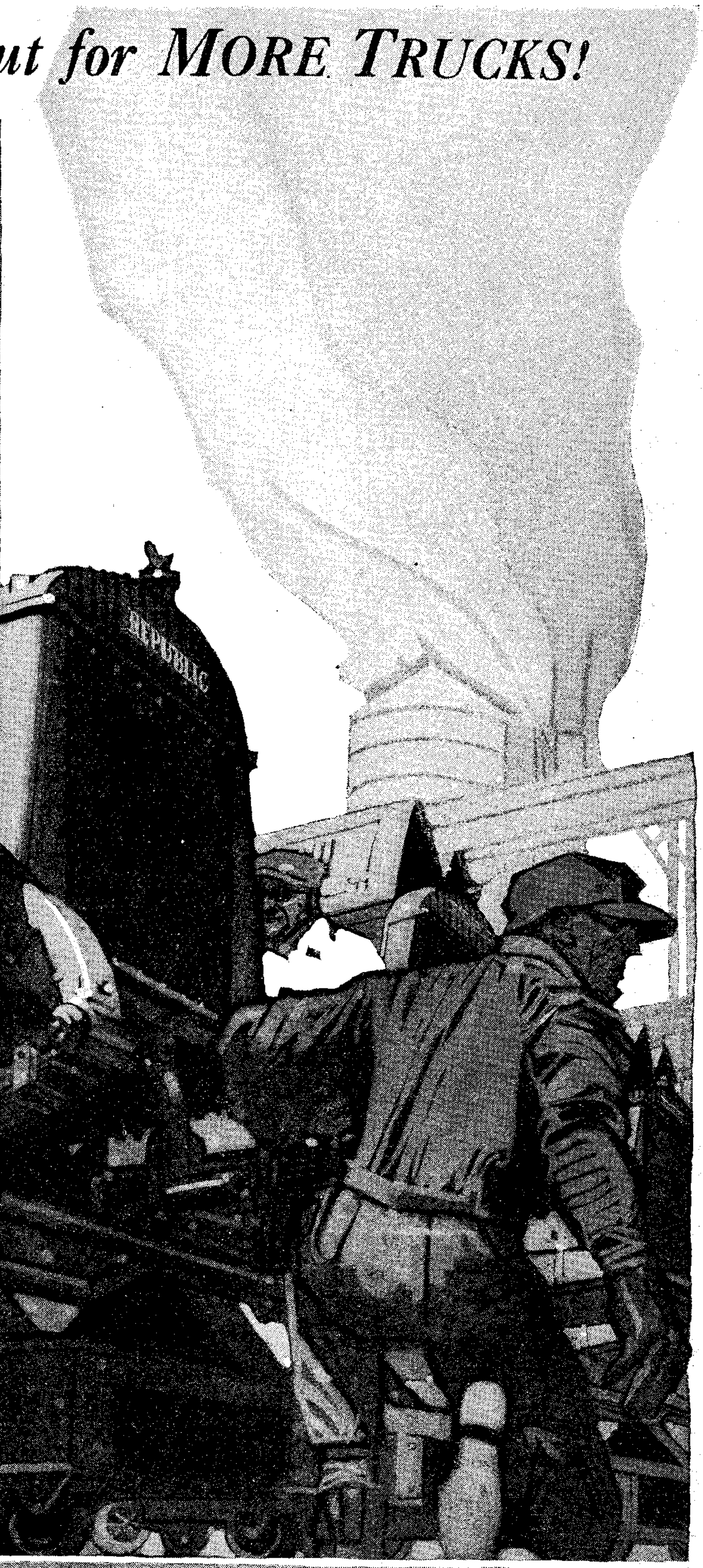
Waiting for the Casualty List.—After a strenuous day's shooting Giles returned to the house alone. Now, Giles was only an amateur at the game, and this fact was well known to the anxious host.

"Have you shot anything?" he demanded of Giles, expecting to hear the worst.

"Don't know," replied Giles. "We'll have to wait until the rest of the party come in, and then we can call the roll!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Proper Retort.—This story is from London: A young woman in khaki uniform and cap met a Scotch kilty. She saluted. He curtsied.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

—as the call goes out for MORE TRUCKS!



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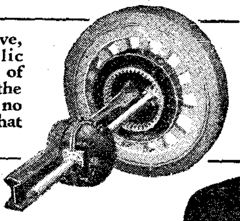

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REPUBLIC

Internal Gear Drive

MOTOR TRUCKS

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

Coal

Millions of years before the advent of man, Nature was preparing for his comfort. In the gray dawn of the world — when gigantic saurians dragged their ungainly bodies through thickets of giant ferns, when mighty tempests beat to earth trees as tall as cathedral spires, when flying reptiles bigger than aeroplanes rushed screaming through the air—She was laying the foundations of our coal beds.

But the coal that is in our mines today would be valueless without the power *to get it out.* Without the power of explosives it would have been impossible to produce, during the past year, the six-hundred-million tons that have played so vital a part in supplying the needs of our armies.

The Hercules Powder Company is one of the largest producers of mining explosives in the world. From its vast plants come a large proportion of the dynamite used by the coal miners of the country; men who are bending every effort to the patriotic task of supplying our Nation with the coal it needs to carry on to victory.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

So It Seems.—People ask who the Czecho-Slovaks are. They are the men who put the "trot" in Trotzky.—*London Opinion.*

Very Much So.—"Have you any essential occupation?"

"Yes, sir. I walk the baby at night to keep it from crying."—*Baltimore American.*

Painful Memories.—"Pa, what's phonetic spelling?"

"It's a way of spelling that I often got whipt for when I was your age."—*Boston Transcript.*

Reciprocal.—"Perkins entertains a good opinion of himself."

"Well, it's reciprocal; his good opinion of himself entertains Perkins."—*Jersey City Journal.*

Meant "Two Down," of Course.—An English newspaper man, reporting that famous baseball game before royalty, wrote that in the sixth inning the score against the Army was "two-love."—*Boston Transcript.*

Explained.—"A sailor in time of war simply can't fall asleep at his post."

"Why not?"

"Because a man-of-war has to keep a wake when on the water."—*Baltimore American.*

His Second Thought.—Head of the House (roaring with rage)—"Who told you to put that paper on the wall?"

Decorator—"Your wife, sir."

Head of the House (subsiding)—"Pretty, isn't it?"—*Passing Show.*

Out of His Class.—Sergeant (surprizing sentry)—"Why didn't you challenge that man who just passed?"

Newest Recruit—"Why, that's Kayo Hogan, sergeant, and he's got all o' ten pounds on me!"—*Jersey City Journal.*

Exempted.—The Fag—"Oh, I'd go to the war quick enough, but mother wouldn't like me to; and I've never disappointed her since the day I was born."

The Snag—"Well, if she was hoping for a daughter, I'm sure you've done your best to console her."—*Sidney Bulletin.*

Nothing Much Doing.—Mrs. John Schwartz, 303 Pleasant Street, received the following letter from her husband, Private John A. Schwartz, Machine Gun Co., A. E. F.:

Somewhere in France,
July 24, 1918.

Dear Wife and Daughter:

Will write you a few lines to let you know I am well and hoping to find every one at home the same.

We had a battle with the Germans and drove them back five miles. We took a lot of prisoners, artillery and machine guns, and are still driving them back.

It is the first battle I have been in, but I didn't get excited and escaped without a scratch. It was an awful artillery- and machine-gun fire.

News is scarce, so will close, hoping to hear from you soon.

From your loving husband,

Private John Schwartz,
Machine Gun Co. A. E. F., 59th Inf.

—*Freeport (Ill.) Journal-Standard.*

Thoughtful William.—"William," snapt the dear lady, viciously, "didn't I hear the clock strike two as you came in?"

"You did, my dear. It started to strike ten, but I stopt it to keep it from waking you up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Liquid Notes.—Secretary Josephus Daniels, by his recent order limiting the social privileges of naval officers even in the homes of their friends, has succeeded in making the song of the Navy, "Drink to me only with thine eyes."—*Life.*

Mistaken Identity.—Warrior from Palestine (whose baby is about to be christened, and who has a bottle of Jordan water for the purpose)—"Eh, by the way, meenister, I ha'e brocht this bottle—"

Minister—"No' the noo, laddie! After the ceremony I'll be verra pleased!"—*London Opinion.*

Better Half, Better Votes.—"I told Henrietta that I was proud to see her vote just like a man," said Mr. Meekton.

"Did that please her?"

"No. The choice of phrase was unfortunate. She said that if she couldn't use better judgment than a man there would have been no need of her troubling about the vote in the first place."—*Sketch.*

How It Happened.—Once a year the newsboys of a certain district of London are taken for an outing up the Thames by a gentleman of the neighborhood, when they can bathe to their hearts' content.

As one little boy was getting into the water a friend observed, "I say, Bill, ain't yer dirty!"

"Yes," replied Bill. "I missed the train larst year."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Plea for German Chancellors.—The working conditions under which the German imperial chancellors are compelled to operate must sooner or later become the cause of a scandal. Every man who has held that position since 1914 has been compelled to resign because of "failing health." Shorter hours, better housing, and more sanitary surroundings for imperial chancellors must be insisted upon in the peace negotiations.—*Kansas City Star.*

Confirmation in the Ranks.—After church parade the *padre* said: "I wish to speak to those of you who have not been confirmed. Will the men divide themselves into two parties, please? Those who have, fall out on the right, and those who have not on the left."

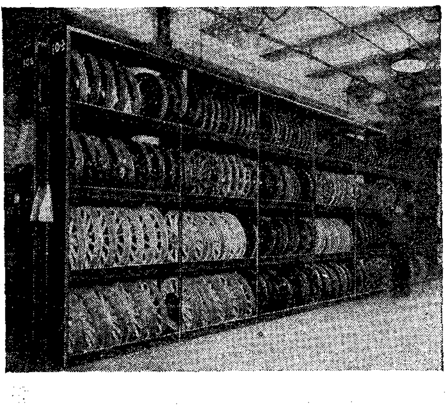
Most fell out on the right.

In the shuffle this remark was heard, "You been confirmed, Bill?"

"Bet yer life. Got the marks on me arm yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Souvenir from the Front.—Paris, September 7.—During the recent American advance out of Château-Thierry, a Red-Cross captain was looking about for suitable hospital-sites when he met an American negro soldier marching along toward Château-Thierry, following closely behind a German major. The negro had transferred his pack from his own back to the back of the German officer, and had also transferred the German major's monocle to his own eye. Thus equipped, the black warrior was parading triumphantly down the road. As he passed the Red-Cross captain, he called out:

"I say, look heah what dis niggah done got!"—*New York Evening Post.*



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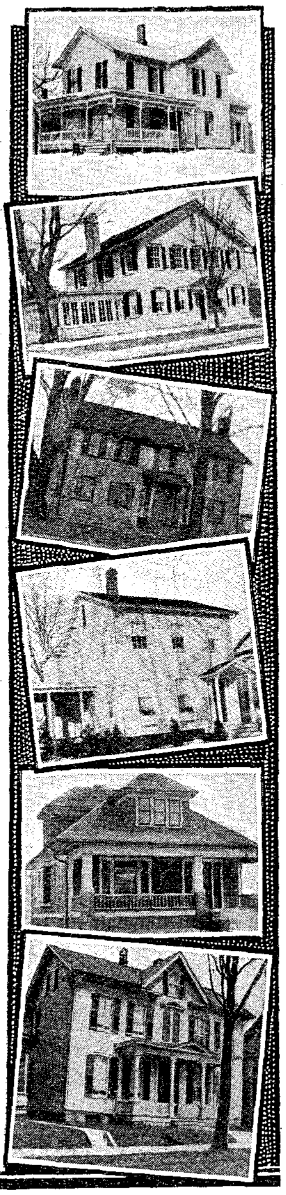

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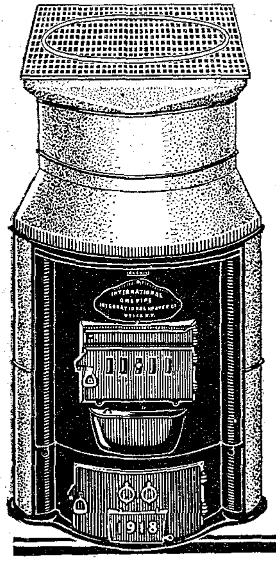

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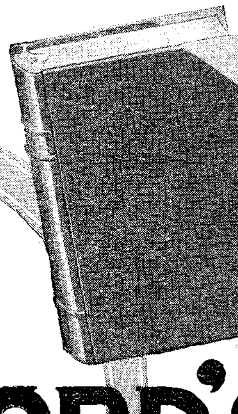

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WEST FRONT

September 11.—British forces make small gains toward St. Quentin. Counter-attacks are repulsed west of Gouzeaucourt with the loss of one British advance post. A slight advance is recorded west of Armentières.

The French official report records the repulse of numerous counter-attacks.

Local fighting, with the repulse of English attacks near Gouzeaucourt and of French attacks on both sides of the Ham-St. Quentin road, is mentioned in the German official report.

American activities are confined to minor maneuvers along the Vesle and to shelling by American artillerymen.

September 12.—The First American Army, assisted by French units, attacks the salient of St. Mihiel. An extreme gain of five miles and the capture of 8,000 prisoners and of half a dozen towns are reported at the end of the first day's operations.

British forces in the Havrincourt sector take one thousand prisoners and recapture Havrincourt village. North of the Bapaume-Cambrai highway the capture of Moeuvres is completed.

Raids and artillery-activity are reported from the French front.

The German report mentions attacks by French and Americans at the St. Mihiel bend. Partial attacks by English and French forces are reported from the rest of the front.

September 13.—American troops complete the extinction of the St. Mihiel salient, reaching the line of Norroy, Jaulny, Xammes, St. Benoît, Hattonville, Hannonville, and Herbeuville. The German retirement continues, marked by destruction of large quantities of material. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300.

British forces make progress northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of La Bassée.

Further progress is reported by French troops between Savy and the St. Quentin-Ham road, and also to the north of Manteuil-le-Fosse, in the Reims sector. German counter-attacks are thrown back. Strong German raids are repulsed in Champagne.

The German report admits the loss of Havrincourt and a part of the St. Mihiel salient. Repulse of the Americans is claimed southwest of Thiaucourt and west of the Moselle. The German forces are now standing on new lines, which had been previously prepared, concludes the report.

September 14.—American troops gain a mile on their new front east of St. Mihiel. The total of prisoners officially reported is now 20,000.

French troops advance between one and two miles on an eleven-mile front, capturing Mont-des-Singes and the villages of Allemont and Sancy, and reaching Vailly on the Aisne. Two thousand prisoners are reported.

Slight advances with strong reactions by German forces are reported from the British front.

East of Combres and northwest of Thiaucourt, on the St. Mihiel front, says the German official report, "the enemy felt his way forward toward our line."

September 15.—American forces advance two to three miles on a thirty-three-mile front and the fortress guns at Metz come into action against them. American patrols at various points are two miles beyond the general advance. The American line at last report ran through Norroy, Haumont, Doncourt, to Abaucourt.

An unofficial report says that American patrols are approaching Pagny on the west bank of the Moselle.

Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin, falls to the British forces, together with the trench-system to the east and southeast. Local and artillery activities are reported from the rest of the British front.

Enemy counter-attacks northeast of Soissons, in the Champagne, and in Lorraine are repulsed by the French.

The collapse of numerous French attacks between Sancy and Vailly and in the Champagne is reported in the German *communiqué*.

September 16.—French troops capture Vailly, on the north bank of the Aisne, and advance three-fourths of a mile on a front of two miles to the east and northeast of Sancy, northeast of Soissons. Six hundred additional prisoners are reported.

American patrols and artillery are reported active on the new Lorraine front.

The German report states that numerous local attacks, particularly between the Ailette and the Aisne, generally failed.

September 17.—The present American line on the Lorraine front runs as follows: Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, Woël, Haumont, a point between Jaulny and Rembercourt, north of Vandières, and south of Champey to the old line east of Pont-à-Musson. American fighting is confined to patrol and artillery-work.

Fighting of a minor character is reported from the English and French sectors.

Berlin reports the repulse of British attacks south of Ypres, with a great increase of artillery-activity in the Havrincourt region. On the road leading from Laffaux the French, says the report, advanced slightly after numerous fierce and costly attacks.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

September 11.—Washington reports that American troops have been landed at Archangel to join the Allied Expeditionary Forces now working their way down the railroad line toward Vologda.

The London *Daily Express* claims to have unquestionable information that the former Empress of Russia and her four daughters have been murdered by the Bolsheviki.

A dispatch from the American Legation at Christiania states that reports have reached there to the effect that Petrograd is on fire in numerous places, and that there have been indiscriminate massacres of people in the streets.

Stockholm reports that the German Ambassador at Moscow, Dr. Karl Helfferich, has returned to Berlin after narrowly escaping assassination.

The first portion of the Russian war-indemnity to Germany, amounting to 250,000,000 rubles, one-half in notes and the remainder in gold, is reported from Copenhagen to have been delivered to Germany on September 6.

September 12.—Russian peasants who revolted against the Bolshevik Government a few days ago are reported to be fighting in Petrograd.

The Tschaikovsky Provisional Government in Archangel, which was recently overthrown, is reported once more in power.

September 13.—German dispatches reported from Stockholm complain that the Russians, especially laborers and railroad men, are resisting exports to Germany.

September 14.—The United States Government begins the publication of a series

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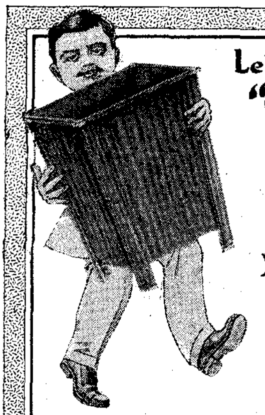

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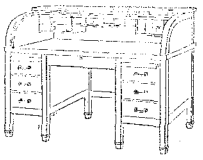

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of documents, disclosed through the Committee on Public Information, tending to show that the Imperial Bank of Germany paid Lenine, Trotzky, and their immediate associates for betraying Russia into the hands of Germany.

September 17.—A Harbin dispatch states that a movement, "exceeding perhaps that of the Czecho-Slovaks," is being organized by Polish officers to form a Polish division to fight in Siberia westward to Poland, as units in the American Army. An army of 100,000 trained soldiers is said to be available at once in the regions of Harbin, Nikolsk, and Vladivostok.

The Siberian Government at Omsk, according to a dispatch from Olavannaya, has declared war on Germany and has ordered the mobilization of the 1918 and 1919 classes. Within the territory taken from the Bolsheviki by the Czechs, between 300,000 and 400,000 Austro-German prisoners are being put to work, according to the same dispatch.

September 18.—A Stockholm dispatch states that wholesale executions are increasing in Petrograd, as reported in private telegrams received by way of Helsingfors. During the past week, it is said, 812 persons were executed and more than 400 others are on the proscribed list.

According to the *Pravda*, of Petrograd, the Bolshevik official organ, American, British, and French detachments have beaten Bolshevik forces in battle on the Archangel front. A number of the Bolshevik officers, the newspaper says, deserted to the British.

A delayed dispatch from Tokyo carries an official statement of the Japanese War Office to the effect that the advance guard of the Third Japanese Division was landed at Fusan, Korea, on September 8.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

September 11.—A statement issued by the French War Office says that in the course of August French planes dropt more than 639 tons of projectiles on battle-fields between the Somme and the Aisne. In the same month 280 enemy machines were downed and 66 enemy balloons were set on fire.

A correspondent with the American Army in France reports that in a German machine recently brought down by Americans the pilot, who was killed, was a woman.

London's official communication in aerial operations reports that several reconnaissances and photographing expeditions were carried out, with the loss of one British machine.

September 12.—According to the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, General Hugo Huhn has been killed near St. Quentin. A dispatch from Vesle says the majority of the General's staff were shot down by British aviators last week, and other generals had narrow escapes.

September 14.—Lieut. Jacques Swaab, of New York City, according to a dispatch from American Army Headquarters in France, is credited with having shot down three airplanes on September 13.

The Hague reports that the last German airplane to land in Holland was one of a new type which had wings covered with thin layers of wood instead of textile material. The extra weight was saved by doing away with iron stays. The machine flew well.

September 15.—American-made planes, De Haviland fours, according to a report from the American Army Headquarters in France, were successfully used not only for bombing but for pursuit machines in the course of the American offensive in Lorraine, outflying the fast German *Fokkers*.

September 16.—Several German air-squadrons fly over the region of Paris. A French official statement reports that one machine was brought down in one of the northern suburbs. Several bombs are reported to have been dropt, causing "a certain number of victims and material damage."

Berlin reports that, as a reprisal for the continued bombing of German towns, twenty-four tons of bombs were dropt on Paris. Four Allied airplanes and fifteen captive balloons are reported to have been downed in the day's fighting.

September 17.—Forty-six German planes were brought down, and twenty others driven down out of control, according to a British official report, on September 16. Sixteen British machines are missing.

Fliers attached to the First American Army, says a dispatch from American Army Headquarters in France, have dropt more than thirty tons of bombs in the last twenty-four hours. Gorze, Conflans, and Longuyon were favorite targets. Effective work is also reported on roads on both sides of the Moselle River. Large German air-reenforcements are reported on this front.

An English communication of the Air Ministry states that British airmen have dropt sixty tons of bombs on Metz, Mannheim, and Frankfort, with a loss of ten machines, in the past three days.

Forty-four Allied airplanes are brought down in the day's fighting, according to the official German report.

A French official report states that six persons were killed and fifteen others injured in the recent air-raid over Paris. Two *Gothas* were brought down.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

September 11.—An Allied correspondent in The Hague reports on "irrefutable evidence" that two weeks ago 25,000 soldiers on leave in Berlin refused to return to the Western Front. The Twenty-fifth German regiment mutinied at Cologne on August 31, according to the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*.

September 12.—In a speech at Stuttgart, Friedrich von Payer, Imperial Vice-Chancellor of Germany, states that Germany might restore Belgium, without conditions or indemnities, in case no other country should be better situated as regards Belgium than Germany.

Speaking at the Krupp Munition Works at Essen, Emperor William exhorts German workmen to close their ears to discouraging rumors and fight to the last.

September 13.—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, in an address delivered before the Trade-Unionist leaders in Germany, states that peace is nearer than is generally supposed. The Chancellor declared that both the German Government and army leaders were against all conquests and desired an understanding and peace.

September 14.—In connection with the beginning of the fifth year of the war, the German semiofficial Wolff Telegraph Bureau estimates Entente losses at 25,000,000.

September 15.—Austria appeals for an informal discussion of principles that may lead to a general peace and Germany follows with a specific offer of economic and political independence to Belgium, on the condition that that country shall remain neutral until the end of the war.

September 16.—Replying to Austria's proposal, the American Secretary of State issues the following statement, authorized by the President: "The Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can

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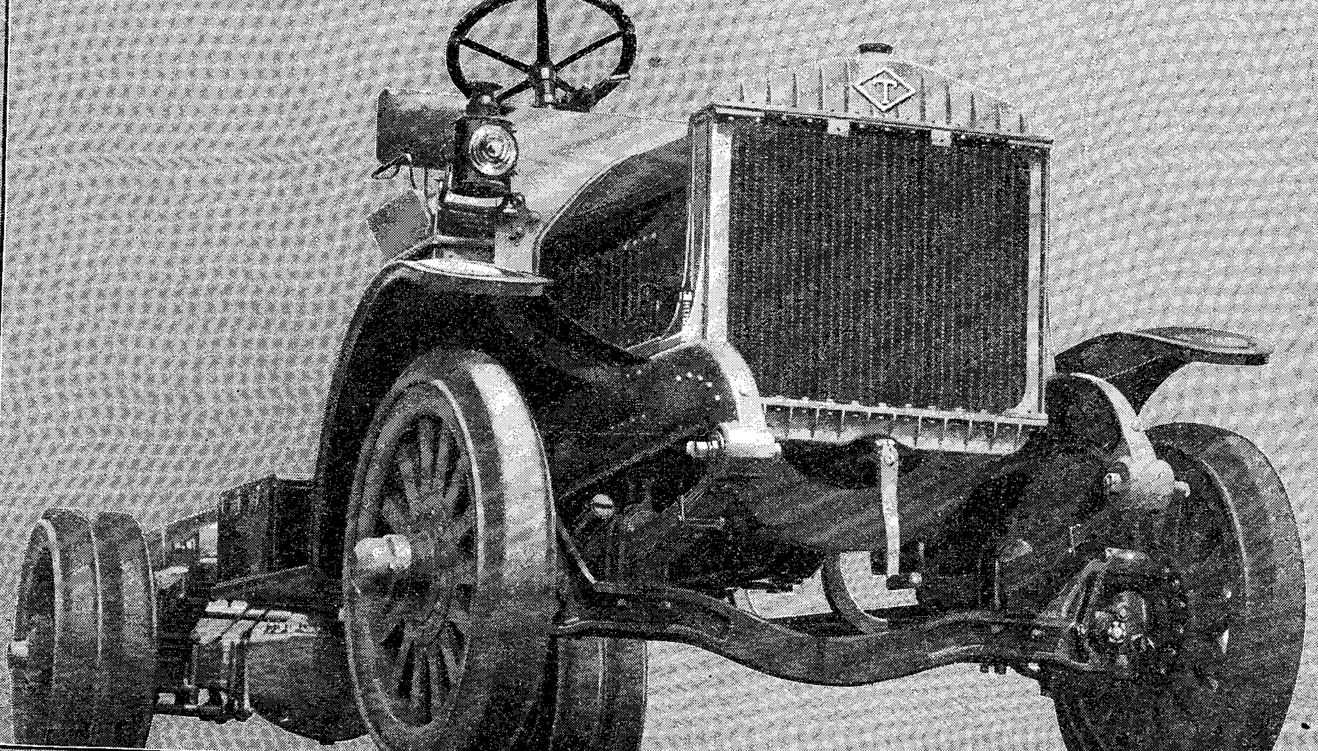

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make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

THE BALKAN FRONT

September 16.—London announces the capture by Servian forces of the first and second Bulgarian line along a ten-mile section of the Doiran-Vardar front. A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, speaking at a reception to the Greek delegation in London, referred to this attack, which involved the taking of 800 prisoners and ten guns, as the prelude to an important offensive, in which British and Greek troops would take part.

September 17.—Servian and French troops continue their offensive in Macedonia, progressing more than five miles, according to a Servian official statement issued September 15. Three thousand prisoners and twenty-four guns have been captured, with the whole of the ridge of Sokol as well as the ridges of Truaviska, Rovovska, and Brazdasta. A Jugo-Slav division is reported to have captured Koziak, 5,000 feet high and northeast of Sokol, the most important position in this region.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

September 17.—Near Vallian, on the Brenta River, Italian troops capture a large wire barrier, with 350 prisoners. In activity about Mount Grappa 300 prisoners and numerous machine guns are taken. "Raids and rushes" are reported from other sectors.

An official communication issued by the Vienna War Office states that Italian storming columns have been driven back in the Brenta Valley, before Caprile, on Monte Pertica, Solarolo, and Tasson Ridge.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

September 10.—The liner *Persic*, a troopship with 2,800 American soldiers on board, is reported from London to have been torpedoed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 9. The ship was beached, and there was no loss of life.

September 13.—A dispatch from The Hague states that Admiral Scheer, chief of the German Naval Staff, in a statement published in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, predicts the certain triumph of the *U*-boats, but refuses to fix any date for this result.

September 16.—"An Atlantic port" reports the renewal of German *U*-boat activities in American waters by an attack on a steamship, ninety miles from the coast, in-bound in ballast, with ninety-six wounded Canadian officers on board. Five shells were fired. The ship escaped through superior speed.

London announces that the British steamer *Galway Castle*, 7,988 tons gross, has been torpedoed and sunk. She had 960 passengers on board, of whom 120 are missing, as are also sixty-nine members of the crew and military complement.

FOREIGN

September 11.—Amsterdam reports that the last act of retiring Agriculture Minister Posthuma, of Holland, was to send out a circular stating that the outlook for Holland's food-supply was very grave.

Paris reports "an extremely serious" increase in the cost of living, not only in Paris, but throughout France.

September 14.—Peking reports that a Japanese destroyer has arrived off Foochow and British marines have been landed at Amoy to allay panic in those cities due to the approach of the southern rebel forces.

September 16.—A London dispatch states that Premier Lloyd George has issued an appeal to the spinners in the Yorkshire and Lancashire cotton-mills to return to work and leave the decision in the matter under dispute to the Government after an inquiry by a special tribunal, to be immediately appointed. The strike indirectly affects 300,000 operatives and may seriously interfere with the production of war-material.

September 17.—The fourth Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference called since the beginning of the war opens in London with representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, and Greece in attendance.

DOMESTIC

September 11.—Five thousand striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., unanimously refuse to abide by the decision of an umpire appointed by the National War Labor Board. William H. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists, notifies the strikers that they must return to work within forty-eight hours on penalty of suspension from the International Association.

Medill McCormick wins the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Illinois by a plurality of 50,000 over Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago.

September 12.—Eugene V. Debs, four times Socialist candidate for President of the United States, is found guilty in Cleveland, Ohio, on three counts of violation of the Espionage Act.

Registration-day for the new selective draft passes without disorder, with indications that the 13,000,000 mark set by Provost Marshal-General Crowder will be surpassed.

A naval base in the Virgin Islands, consisting of land, buildings, docks, warehouse, large water-tanks and cisterns, lighters, loading paraphernalia, and coaling facilities, formerly the property of the Hamburg-American Line, is seized by the Alien Property Custodian for the needs of the American Navy.

September 13.—President Wilson in a communication to the striking machinists and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn., states that inasmuch as the Federal Government is taking over plants of employers who decline to abide by decisions of the War Labor Board, striking employees who ignore these decisions must return to work or be barred from employment in any war-industry for a period of one year, and face rejection of any claim for exemption from the Draft Law based on usefulness in war-production.

September 16.—Striking Bridgeport machinists accede to the President's demand that they return to work in accordance with the decision made by the referee appointed by the War Labor Board.

Washington reports that complete returns from the draft registration in sixteen States indicate that the entire country will show an enrolment considerably in excess of the estimate of 13,000,000.

September 17.—Deficiency estimates prepared by the War Department call for $7,347,727,612.32 in addition to the $18,000,000,000, already provided for the needs of the military establishment for the present fiscal year.

John, Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of the Catholic Diocese of New York, dies after an illness lasting six weeks.

President Wilson demands that Bridgeport concerns reemploy striking machinists who lately agreed to return to work on his order.

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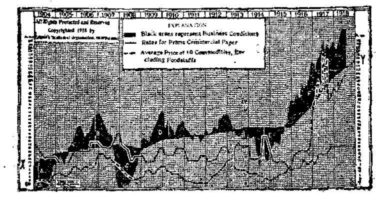

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO THE NEXT LIBERTY LOAN AND THE THREE EARLIER LOANS—ECONOMY THE WORD FOR ALL

THIS week, on the date of this issue, the new Liberty Loan campaign begins, the period of its duration being from September 28 to October 19. Readers will like to know that, besides this loan, the Government has as a tentative plan two or three loans to follow, each to raise $5,000,000,000; one is scheduled for January or February, 1919, and the other for the ensuing May or June. This program has been declared to be necessary in order to provide the $16,000,000,000 which officials estimate will be required to finance war-operations to the end of 1919, in addition to the $8,000,000,000 which is to be provided by the new tax bill now being drafted.

It is intimated that, should Government expenses and loans to our Allies fall much below the estimated $24,000,000,000, the Treasury may seek to raise two loans in "one big campaign for the largest credit ever sought by any nation." Such a campaign would probably be undertaken some time in the late winter.

The money needs of the country between loan periods will, in the meantime, be financed by the sale of short-term certificates of indebtedness, as in the past. In addition, the Treasury is said by *The Magazine of Wall Street* to look for "a steady inflow of money from the certificates which banks and corporations probably will buy in billion-dollar quantities as a means of virtually paying their taxes in advance."

While the rate of interest on these loans will probably be 4¼ per cent., it is believed by the New York *Commercial* that it would be easy to issue Government bonds at a lower rate of interest than 4¼ per cent. provided they carried certain privileges and exemptions. When the second Liberty 4¼s sold at 94, early in September, the first Liberty 3½s went up to 101.06 just because they are "absolutely tax exempt." These 3½s have, in fact, become "rich men's bonds because multimillionaires can derive larger net incomes from them than from securities yielding more than twice as much, the receipts from which will be taxed 50 per cent. or more when the owner's total income runs into millions of dollars a year." Inasmuch as Congress is opposed to letting any one escape heavy surtaxes on great incomes, it is unlikely to authorize any more absolutely tax-exempt bonds. Some economists and bankers believe that the Government will soon have to pay more than 4¼ per cent. on issues because the taxable bonds outstanding which bear 4 and 4¼ per cent. interest have been selling at a discount of about 6 per cent.

In some quarters it has been suggested that future issues be made available to banks for purposes of circulation, but this would be regarded as a somewhat backward step, nullifying one of the objects of the Federal Reserve Bill. The *Commercial* writer explains that before the currency and banking system of the country was reorganized and improved by that act of Congress "we had a perfectly safe but inelastic system of issuing bank-notes on the security of Government bonds." This created a demand for such bonds and artificially enhanced their market value. While Americans could "point with pride" to the high prices which United States Government 2s commanded, as compared with the bonds and consols of other countries, "the comparison was not fair, and every banker and business man knew it." The writer has no doubt that the Government could sell to banks at par 3 per cent. bonds carrying the circulation privilege because a bank could buy such bonds, get 3 per cent. interest on them, and lend the currency issued on them at 6 per cent., making a total of 9 per cent. on the money invested.

In some quarters 25,000,000 people are expected to buy bonds in the course of the drive which begins this week. In case this number, or anything like it, should make purchases, it would be a record-breaking achievement. In the last loan drive 17,000,000 people subscribed. Should 25,000,000 people buy bonds now, it would mean that one person out of every four in this country had subscribed, and that every family had bought a bond, and in many cases more than one person in the same family. Nothing but systematic saving, however, will make it possible to carry through such a program. Yet "the utmost optimism is felt at the Treasury about the outcome."

Nine million pieces of advertising matter in aid of this loan are to be mailed to prospective bond-buyers in the Fifth Federal Reserve District alone, which means Richmond.

This matter will include circular letters, lithographs, and subscription and enroling cards, "the latter being in line with the new plan through which the committee hopes to make every patriot a member of the selling force." So says the Richmond *Times Dispatch*, which adds that along with letters to various committees scattered over the district will go the new Liberty Loan emblem, "different from and more attractive than the celluloid button in former use." The new emblem is of bronze "of artistic design and not so conspicuous as the older button." It will be given to bond-buyers who, through the purchase of bonds, "automatically become members of a new Legion of Honor."

In spite of all previous warning, it appears that unscrupulous persons are still engaged in inducing holders of Liberty Bonds to exchange them for worthless securities. Washington correspondents are calling attention again to the fact that between $350,000,000 and $500,000,000 of fraudulent securities are sold in this country every year, and that of this big total 85 per cent. has been disposed of in exchange for Liberty Bonds since the first issue was floated by the Government. The idea worked upon by unscrupulous persons is that holders of Liberty Bonds are composed of persons who have had no experience in investing and may be easily gulled into a belief that they can soon make themselves rich by exchanging their bonds for stock in new concerns, often fakes, which promise bigger dividends or higher rates of interest. It has been difficult for the authorities to deal with this class of swindlers "as State laws vary greatly and people who have been duped are shy of owning up."

Washington officials have again and again pointed out that the best patriot in these times is the man who buys Liberty Bonds and keeps them, even tho to do so means a sacrifice of comfort and pleasure. Some subscribers, nevertheless, have found, or are finding, it necessary to get rid of their holdings—sometimes in circumstances that do not impugn their patriotism. There are three markets in which one can sell these bonds. The easiest is to use them as currency and pass them off at a store in return for food or clothing. The second has been much more generally used. Individuals and firms that wish to make profits out of the purchase and sale of Liberty Bonds have been found dealing in them. Concerns that offer to take Liberty Bonds in exchange for other securities come under this head. The third market is one that is maintained in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities having stock exchanges. Large blocks of Liberty Bonds have changed hands outside of leading exchanges, but the bulk of the business has been done there. The volume of trading has increased, and as the public learns the danger of selling bonds to irresponsible persons, exchange business in Liberty Bonds will continue to grow. On exchanges transactions in Liberty Bonds are hedged round with restrictions which operate to safeguard the investor.

Much trouble, says Arthur Conant in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, has been experienced by persons who have felt it necessary to get rid of their Liberty Bonds before they have paid for them in full. In these cases, a horde of "scalpers" have "swindled patriotic but inexperienced investors." The Liberty Loan Committee, however, has pointed out, for the benefit of such sellers, that coupon books are bought by the Liberty Loan Association of banks and trust companies in cases where "subscribers prove that they need the money they have invested." Here again is a means by which investors may seek a safe market and avoid swindlers.

As a preparation for launching the new Liberty Loan, a writer in the bulletins of the National City Bank has remarked that the country does not yet understand "the vital relation which personal economy bears to the nation's effort in the war." People have been willing to do anything except reduce their personal expenditures, have been sending their sons, brothers, and husbands to the battle-line, but have not seen that "in order to support them there with the full man-power of the nation labor must be saved and released from its ordinary pursuits." The limiting factor in our efforts being man-power, "we must save labor, save coal, save power, save shop-room, save railway capacity, at every possible turn, and as we do this we will find ourselves in funds to buy the bonds and stamps."

Two alternative policies could be adopted for conduct of the war. One is to recruit armies rapidly and throw an overwhelming body of troops upon the enemy within the coming year, forcing the war to an early termination; the other to recruit armies more slowly and so protract the war. The Government has adopted the former policy, "believing that it is more certain to bring victory, and that the cost in human sacrifice will be less than by a war running on for years." Public opinion approves of this decision, but the public fails to understand the changes which are required in industry. Millions of men taken for armies and war-industries were formerly employed in making things for the market, in serving the public in one capacity or another, but their removal from these employments has

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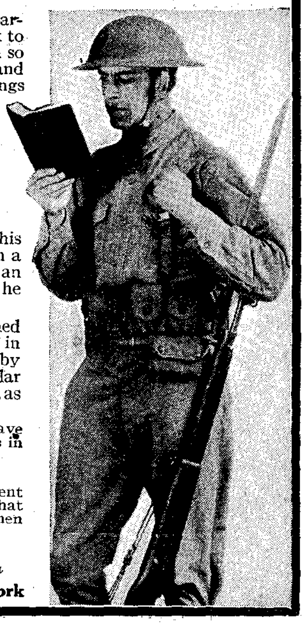

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meant that the supply of goods and services will be reduced and hence that consumption must be reduced. Therefore, the problem is not primarily a matter of raising money for the treasury, but "a matter of releasing labor from supplying private wants" in order to supply government wants.

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Enough American motion-picture films to more than stretch around the world at the equator were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1918, according to a bulletin of the National City Bank. Their entire length was in round terms 160,000,000 feet, amounting in total to over 30,000 miles, and of these nearly 100,000,000 were "exposed" films ready for use; the remainder "unexposed" films. This enormous exportation, however, fell below the record of 1916 and 1917. Some 230,000,000 feet of films were sent to foreign countries and our own colonies in 1916, and 180,000,000 in 1917. American motion-picture films have been growing in popularity the world over. Only in 1912 was the exportation of this class of merchandise considered of sufficient importance to justify mention in statistics of international commerce. In that fiscal year the total amounted to 80,000,000 feet. By 1914 it was 188,000,000 feet, in 1915 151,000,000 feet, in 1916 231,000,000 feet, exclusive of approximately 5,000,000 feet sent to Porto Rico and Hawaii, and in 1917 128,000,000 feet. The value of the exportations of 1918 was about $7,000,000 against $8,978,000 in 1916 and $5,090,000 in 1915. Most of the films exported went to Great Britain and Canada, the total to Great Britain in 1918 amounting to 24,000,000 feet, and to Canada 16,000,000 feet.

The United States is by far the world's largest manufacturer of films. No exact figures are available on the quantity now produced. An estimate based on the known quantity exported suggests that the entire domestic production considerably exceeds 1,000,000,000 feet, with a value of approximately $40,000,000 per annum when "exposed" and ready for use in the projecting-machine. The value of the films exported from the United States since the official record of exports was begun in 1913 aggregates about $36,000,000, while that of the imports since 1910 amounts to about $10,000,000, including "unexposed" and "exposed" positives and negatives. Of the 128,000,000 feet of exposed films exported in 1917, 30,000,000 went to England, 16,000,000 to Italy, 15,000,000 to Russia, 11,000,000 to France, 14,000,000 to Canada, 10,000,000 to Australia, 6,000,000 to Argentine, 2,375,000 to Japan, and 1,320,000 to China.

THE DECLINE IN IMPORTS OF LUXURIES

Figures for importations of luxuries into the United States continue to decline. In the fiscal year 1918 they showed a material decline when compared with the preceding year, and a marked decline when compared with the year before the war. Just how great the actual reduction was, it is difficult to state, because many articles usually classed as luxuries are reported only in figures of value, and as prices of these per unit of quantity have advanced, the lower value figures do not adequately represent the decline in quantities imported. But in practically all articles in which quantities are stated the fall is very large, and in those measured only by value-figures there has been in most cases a material reduction. A recent compilation by the National City Bank shows this in practically all imports usually classed as luxuries. That the imports should be less than before the war was quite natural by reason of the fact that many articles of this character originated in European countries, some in countries with which we are now at war, and some with our Allies who are otherwise too busily employed.

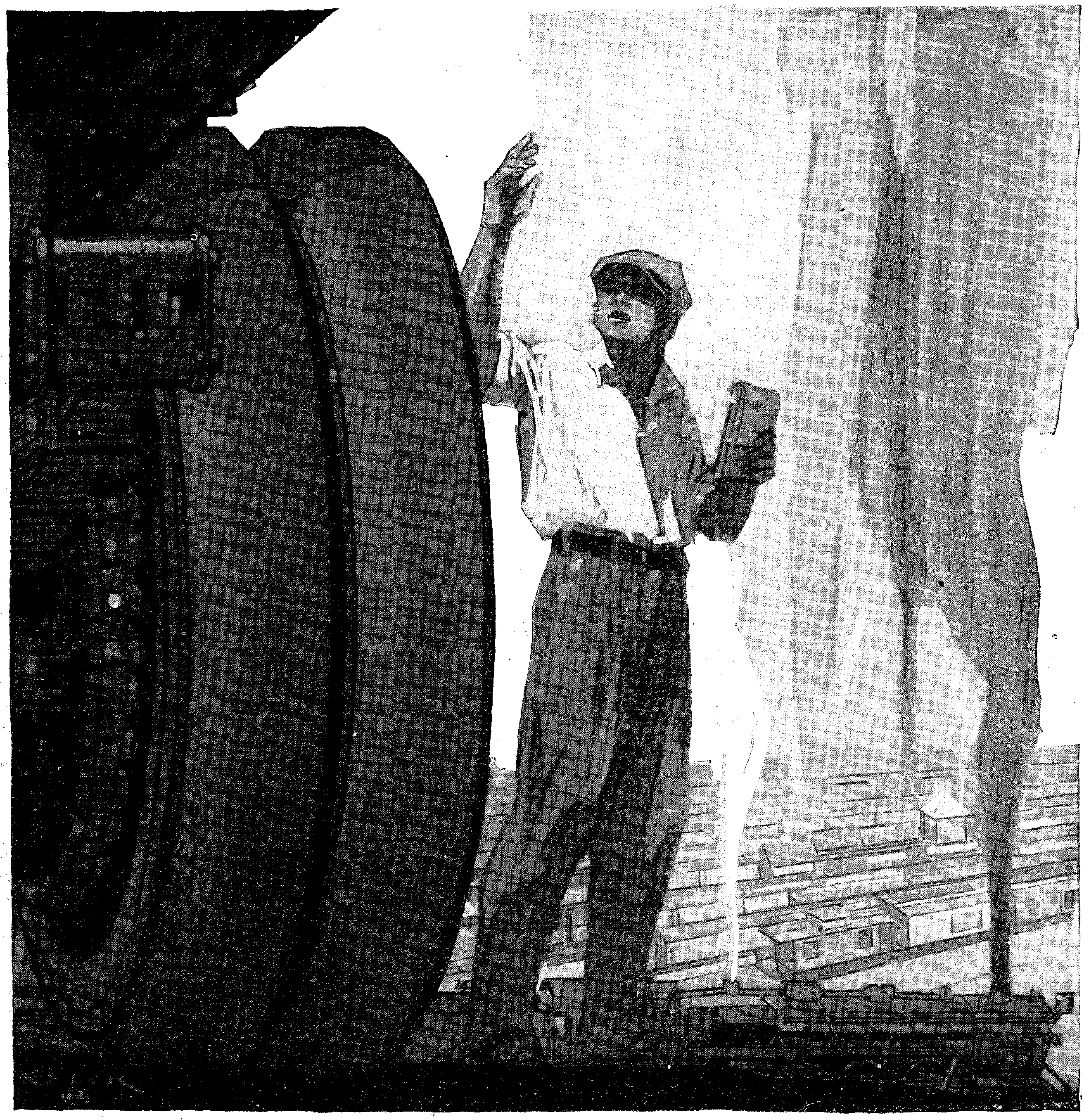
In art works, for example, the value of the imports of 1918 was only about $11,000,000 against $23,000,000 in 1917, and $35,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914. In automobiles the value in 1918 was about $50,000 against nearly $2,000,000 in 1913, and more than $2,000,000 in 1912, while the average value per machine imported in 1918 was less than one-half what it was before the war. Decorated china imported in 1918 was about $3,500,000 in value against practically $8,000,000 in 1914. Of cotton laces imported in 1918 the value was about $10,000,000 against $16,500,000 in 1917, and nearly $34,000,000 in 1914. Of silk laces the 1918 imports were valued at little more than one-half those of 1914. Of cotton plushes and velvets the quantity in 1918 was less than 1,000,000 yards against more than 3,000,000 in 1917, and practically 5,000,000 in 1914. Of ostrich feathers, in 1918 the imports were valued at nearly $1,000,000 against nearly $4,000,000 in 1914 and over $6,000,000 in 1913. In precious stones the total for 1918 was only about $32,000,000 against $47,000,000 in 1917 and $50,000,000 in 1913; while of pearls alone the value in 1918 was less than $2,000,000 against over $8,000,000 in 1917, and more than $10,000,000 in 1916.

In articles of food usually classed as luxuries there was also a marked fall. Cheese imported in 1918 amounted to about 9,000,000 pounds against 15,000,000 in 1917, and 64,000,000 in 1914. Of currants the imports of 1918 were over 5,000,000 pounds against 25 000,000 in 1916 and 32,000,000 in 1914, and of dates only 6,000,000 pounds in 1918 against 34,000,000 in 1914; while olives and olive-oil showed totals in 1918 of about one-half those of the year before the war.

TAXATION PLACING GREAT CHECKS ON GROWTH IN GREAT FORTUNES

It is noted by a writer in *The Financial World* that the proposal in Congress to apply super-tax rates in the revenue act to incomes from municipal bonds "calls attention strikingly to the fact that multimillionaires and great estates are gradually being driven to a narrowing way of escape from the tax-gatherer." If the new plan should go through, there will hereafter be free of taxation Federal, State, and local, only the first issue of 3½ per cent. Liberty Bonds, the bonds of our territorial possessions, such as Philippine, Hawaiian, and Manila bonds, and the comparatively limited issue of Federal Farm Loan bonds, the total of which "is a mere pinch when it comes to considering the buying-power of well-to-do people who are seeking to get away from the rising tide of taxation." The writer adds:

"When the first hints were given that municipal bonds were to be made the subject of Federal taxes, the well-to-do, like a flock of frightened sheep, rushed to one of the few remaining ports of safety, tax-free Liberty Bonds, and their buying sent



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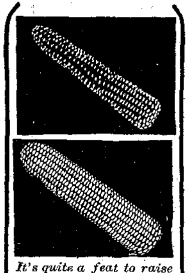

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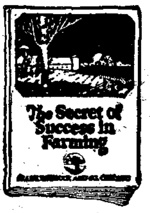

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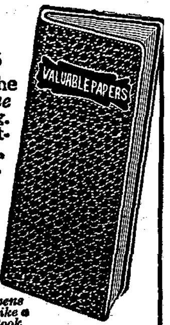

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the prices of these bonds to a very considerable premium. The Federal Farm Loan bonds rose to a premium of 106 or better, and all the territorial bonds were in strong demand. The fact can not be blinked that ever since the first income-tax act was passed several years ago, the trend of sentiment in the House of Representatives, and in a certain sense that of the Senate also, has been toward a constantly increasing tax on large incomes. This sentiment has been strengthened by the evidence that large profits were being made by many already rich concerns and individuals from contracts with the Government for war-supplies. Of the $8,000,000,000 which is to be raised by the new revenue act now under consideration, $1,800,000,000 is to be secured by income and super-taxes; $1,000,000,000 from the corporation income tax; $3,000,000,000 from war-profits and excess-profits tax, and $110,000,000 from taxes on estates of deceased persons. Here is nearly $6,000,000,000 of the $8,000,000,000 that will come almost directly from incomes or business, and the most of it from corporation profits and the so-called super-taxes. Plainly there is an attempt at a wealth-leveling process as well as the creation of a revenue-raising measure.

"Some very severe penalties are prescribed for attempted evasion of these taxes, and we have actually had a collector of the Internal Revenue District in the Wall Street section issuing an announcement saying he had been helped greatly by letters received by discharged employees or others who were acquainted with the private incomes of certain rich men who had attempted to evade paying their just dues. The announcement stated that the collector would be pleased to receive more such information, which would be kept confidential. This collector is evidently gunning for big game and he, too, has developed the spirit of the wealth hunt as it has grown and been nurtured by the lawmakers at Washington. Many of the latter, like Kitchin, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, are from sections of the country where large wealth is anathema and Wall Street is held up to derision and scorn. At the same time we see none of these interests working any the less for high prices for the products of their own particular sections, and they have been especially clamorous against assuming any of the war-burdens when it has been suggested that they be put upon their own pet projects or staples. The South, for instance, has made the poorest showing with respect to the purchase of Liberty Bonds and has clamored unceasingly against having any price limitations placed on raw cotton.

"On one side is Dives and the other Lazarus. The Senate is the only means left for breaking this effort to divert wealth into the public treasury by taxation. If the Senate succeeds in defeating the effort of the House to tax the only remaining refuge of wealth from the wrath of the tax-gatherer, the 3½s and municipal and territorial obligations, they will merit the thanks of the hard-prest multimillionaires of America. Verily, the rich now know well the meaning of the expression, 'the power to tax is the power to destroy.'"

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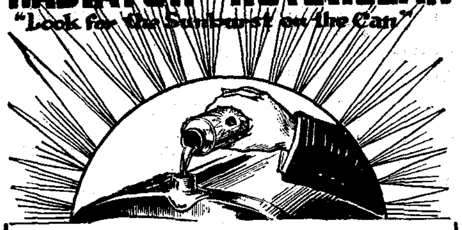

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents: The Lexicographer regrets that he can not undertake to answer or to discuss any points of grammar that his correspondents are capable of settling for themselves by referring to any good school grammar, such as Dr. James C. Fernald's "English Grammar Simplified," or his "Working Grammar of the English Language," both published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York.

"L. O. R.," Carnduff, Sask., Can.—In the name of the town *Lens*, the final *s* is sounded. The word should be pronounced *lans—a* as in *art*—notwithstanding the fact that some scholars have indicated the pronunciation as harmonizing with the rules of the French language in which final *s* is usually silent.

With reference to *Loos*, there are two towns: one near *Lens*, which is pronounced *lu—u* as in *rule*, the other near *Lille*, which is pronounced *lus—u* as in *rule*.

"H. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"I would be interested to know why a period is placed after *cent.* in the phrase *per cent.* when used in the middle of a sentence."

Because the term is abbreviated from the Latin *per centum*.

"B. D.," Fitchburg, Mass.—"After having been carefully trained to use the adjective with such verbs as *feel, smell, seem, appear*, and the like, I now find that some grammarians, if I am not in error, require the adverb. I refer to you as the ultimate authority. Would you say, 'To smell *sweet* or *sweetly*,' 'To feel *bad* or *badly*,' and other similar cases?"

Dr. James C. Fernald in his "English Grammar Simplified" says: "Whether to use at the close of a sentence a predicate adjective or an adverb, is often a perplexing question. Which of the following constructions shall we use? They escaped *safe* to land; They escaped *safely* to land. The answer is, that either is right, according to our point of view. If we think of the *condition of the people* who escaped, just as if we said, 'They were *safe*,' we should say, 'They escaped *safe* to land.' But if we are thinking of the *manner of the escape*—without accident or loss of life—we should say, 'They escaped *safely* to land.' With such words as *look, smell, taste*, etc., we need to note carefully whether the reference is to the subject or to the verb. If the reference is to a *quality of the subject*, use the adjective; as, That hat looks *pretty;* The flower smells *sweet;* This fruit tastes *good;* I feel *hot;* You look *sad*. But if the reference is to *the manner of the action*, use the adverb; as, He looked *closely* at the signature; He smelt *suspiciously* the odor of the medicine."

"L. J. F.," Renfrew, Pa.—"(1) How many tribes of North American Indians were there and name the various tribes. (2) Was the Fox tribe a different one from the Sacs, or is this one tribe known as Fox and Sac?"

(1) The Census of 1910 shows no fewer than 281 tribes in the various States, and in Alaska 21, with 45 additional Eskimoan tribes. Complete statistics for Canada are not available, but, exclusive of Eskimo, there are probably at least half as many tribes as in the United States. A list of names would in consequence be very long. Consult your Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, pages 89 and 90. (2) The Fox, or Muskwaki, tribe was compelled, after disaster in war with the French and the Ojibwa, to amalgamate (in 1760) with the Sauk, with whom they have ever since been associated and the two tribes are now practically one.

"C. S. H.," Buffalo, N. Y.—The expressions, "The second largest city" and "the second largest loan" are colloquial English. There can be only one largest city or loan, but usage has sanctioned such constructions. They save a circumlocutionary way of expressing the thoughts, which otherwise would have to be rendered somewhat in this way—"The second city in point of population"; "The second loan in regard to size."

In reference to, "He can not but wait" and "He can not but think," both these expressions are

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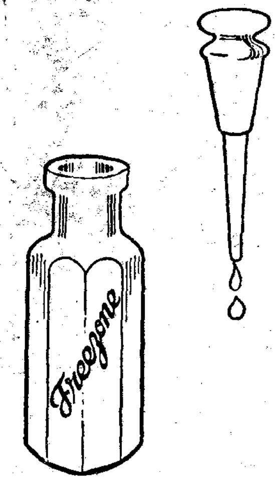

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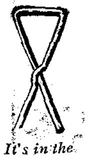

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permissible. "He can not wait" and "He can not think" indicate clearly that it is impossible for the man to wait or think. "He can not but wait" and "He can not but think" imply that the first person referred to can do nothing else but wait, and that the second person can do nothing else but think, that is, have an impression concerning a matter under consideration.

"R. B. J.," Winsted, Conn.—"Which word should be used in the following sentence and why—'The hat looks *well* (or *good*) on you'?"

Well is correct. "The hat looks *good* on you," besides offending the ear would mean "when worn by you, the hat appears to be of good quality." "The hat looks *good*" means that the hat appears to be of a good make. The hat "looks" in the sense of "appearing" not of "observing." Why not say, "The hat is becoming to you"?

"H. W. A.," Tonopah, Nev.—"Is the following sentence grammatically perfect—'People come here to get educated'?"

People is used of a large number of persons, persons of a small number of people, as pointed out recently. *Get* is used *colloquially* to mean "become (what one was not before)"—by ellipsis of a reflexive pronoun ("themselves" in the sentence you quote). It would, therefore, be preferable to avoid such use of *get* in the best style.

"A. V. J.," Fowlkes, Tenn.—"(1) Is the verb *tote* in good usage at present? I have often heard it condemned as the very worst English in some parts of the North. (2) Also, can the word *carry* ever be rightly used when *accompany* is meant, as, 'He *carried* her to the show'? I find that Mr. Long, author of several text-books on English and American literature, uses it in this sense."

(1) The dictionary describes the use of the word as colloquial in Southern and Western United States, and as colloquial or provincial when used in arithmetic. (2) The same work states that the usage is archaic or dialectal.

"W. H. M.," Charlotte, N. C.—"Which is correct, *distributer* or *distributor?*"

Distributer is defined as "One who or that which distributes." *Distributer* is also given as a second meaning of *distributor*, the first meaning being connected with printing. Both forms are, therefore, correct. In England, *distributor* is the preferred form.

"G. W.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence correct—'Hyman's appearance is *analogous* to the character of the entire transaction'?"

Analogous means "resemblance in certain respects," and the dictionary gives as an illustration of its use: "A sunbeam, a landscape, the ocean, make an *analogous* impression on the mind." If, therefore, Hyman's appearance and the character of the entire transaction made a somewhat similar impression on the mind, the use of *analogous* would be correct.

"F. W. S.," Yonkers, N. Y.—"Why do editorial writers, paragraphers, and columnists, in using the first personal pronoun, invariably employ 'we' or 'our'?"

For the purpose of keeping the individual element in the background. An editorial might often lose force if it appeared as the personal opinion of one man, and the "we" suggests that some higher authority, as that of the combined editorial staff and such other persons as have dominating influence on the views exprest in the paper, is responsible.

"C. A. H.," Providence, R. I.—"Please state the rule for the use of capitals in the phrase 'Dear Cousin John' in the beginning of a letter. I have been told that *cousin* should begin with a small letter when followed by the person's name, and a capital when used alone. Is this correct?"

The words *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *cousin*, *aunt*, etc., begin with a capital when put before a proper name; as, *Aunt* Helen, *Brother* Jones, *Cousin* James. When the words are used in beginning a letter as, "Dear *Cousin*," the word *cousin* should be capitalized; but when used in a general sense, a small initial letter is proper.

"C. W. C.," Roanoke, Va.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *antipodes?*"

The word is pronounced *an-tip'o-diz*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *hit*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *police*. For the history of the pronunciation see Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced."

"A. W. H.," Boston, Mass.—"The question has arisen as to the proper punctuation-mark after a question such as the following: 'Will you be good enough to do (so and so).' Should the period or interrogation-mark be used?"

Following a request to do something a question-mark is necessary, as it is also when the intention is to ask a question.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS: The pronunciations given below approximate to local usage as closely as it can be indicated by the symbols of the New Scientific Alphabet, employed to indicate pronunciation in FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary*.

Allaines, *al"lan'*—the first *a* between *a* as in *altruist* and *a* as in *all*, the second *a* as in *air*.

Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, *bo"me' le kan"bra'*—*o* as in *go*, *e*'s as in *they*, *a*, as in *arm*, *n* nasal, *a* as in *fare*.

Chemin des Dames, *she-man' de dam*—*e* as in *over*, *a* as in *at*, *e* as in *they*, and *a* as in *balm*.

Coucy-le-Château, *ku"si' le sha"to'*—*u* as in *rule*, *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *over*, *a* as in *arm*, *o* as in *go*.

Doignies, *dwa"nyi'*—*a* as in *arm*, *i* as in *police*.

Drocourt, *dro"kur'*—*o* as in *go*, *u* as in *rule*.

Dury, *du"ri'*—*u* as in *Dumas*, *i* as in *police*.

Juvigny, *zu"vi"nyi'*—*z* as in *azure*, *u* as in *dune* (French), *i*'s as in *police*.

Le Mesnil, *le me"nil'*—*e* as in *over*, *e* as in *they*, *i* as in *police*.

Nesle, *nal*—the *a* as in *fare*, so also in *Vesle*, *val*.

Nord, *nor*—*o* as in *nor*.

Quéant, *ke"an'*—*e* as in *they*, *a* as in *arm*, *n* nasal as in (French) *salon* or (French) *bon*.

Rocquigny, *rok"ki"nyi'*—*o* as in *obey* and *i*'s as in *police*.

Rumaucourt, *ru"mo"kur'*—*u* as in *Dumas*, *o* as in *go*, *u* as in *rule*.

Sensée, *san"se'*—*a* as in *arm*, *n* nasal, and *e* as in *they*.

Soissons, *swas"son'*—*a* as in *arm*, *o* as in *not*, *n* nasal.

Sorny, *sor"ni'*—*o* as in *or* and *i* as in *police*.

St. Quentin, (1) (English): *sant kwen'tin*—*a* as in *at*, *e* as in *pen*, *i* as in *habit*. (2) (French): *san kan"tan'*—first *a* as in *at*, *n* nasal as in (French) *bain*, second *a* as in *arm*, and third *a* as in *at*.

Terny, *tar"ne'*—*a* as in *fare*, *e* as in *eight*.

Voormezeele, *vor"mi"ze'li*—*o* as in *go*, *i* as in *habit*, *e* as in *they*, *i* as in *habit*. In French the name is spelled *Voormezelle*, and pronounced, *vor"me-zel'*—*o* as in *go*, *e* as in *over*, and *el* as in *tell*.

Ytres, *i'tre*—*i* as in *police*, *e* as in *over*.

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